# The Sydney Morning Herald.

Nº 5968.—VOL. XXXVIII.] THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.


## BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, at Waterview Bay, Balmain, Mrs. J. Smith, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, the 21st instant, by license, at Christ's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Samuel, eldest son of John Cooke, Esq., of Sydney, to Ellinor, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Kirkman, of Manchester, Lancashire, England.

On the 21st instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. George Gurney, Edward Hargrave, Hernani, New England, to Frances, third daughter of the late Mr. John Williams, of Macquarie-street.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to Balmain and Pyrmont, from the foot of Erskine-st. Fares, 3d.; after 7 p.m., 6d. S. CROOK.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, from the Phoenix Wharf, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 4.30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—During the winter months these swift and commodious boats ply as follows, viz.:—

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.
Calling at the intervening piers.

An extra boat leaves Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m., and Sydney for Ryde at 6 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 1st May.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.

To WOLLONGONG, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.

To KIAMA every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY, at 9 a.m.

To SHOALHAVEN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, returning from Gosford at 2 p.m. the same day.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

The PATERSON, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY) at 11.

LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8.

STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR KEMPSEY.—The KEMPSEY PACKET, to sail on FRIDAY NEXT, weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER will sail for the above place on SATURDAY, 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf. Freight to be paid in Sydney.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The regular trader COQUETTE, PARKIN, master, now loading, at Grafton Wharf, will be despatched on FRIDAY next.

MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE, calling at GABO ISLAND.—The clipper schooner ELIZABETH ANN, Captain DAWSON, has room for a few tons of freight; goes direct to the wharf, and will sail on the 28th instant. Freight, 21s. per ton. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House Agent, Circular Quay.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—To sail three days after arrival.—The first-class clipper barque MONARCH, G. Kelly, commander, having nearly a full cargo ready, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.

The passenger accommodation is very superior—

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| Cabin passage ........................ | £5 5 0 |
| Steerage ditto ........................ | 2 10 0 |

For freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite trader WANDERER, Captain ROZEA, will positively clear at the Customs on FRIDAY, and sail on SATURDAY MORNING.

For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR GEELONG.—The fine first-class schooner VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, is now loading at Russell's Wharf, and has only room for a few tons light freight, for which early application is necessary.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for Launceston, will sail with all despatch. The fine powerful packet brig, LIZZIE WEBBER, JONH M'KINLAY, Commander, having made, as usual, an excellent passage, will be on the berth in a few days.

For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, on very reasonable terms, apply at once to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

ONLY VESSEL now LOADING for LAUNCESTON.—The fine clipper schooner STAGHOUND, ELLIOTT, master.—This remarkably fast vessel is receiving cargo at Circular Wharf, and will sail about 25th instant.

For freight or passage, having excellent cabin accommodations, apply to W. H. ELDRED; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—Sails on TUESDAY next.—The fine clipper brig GERTRUDE, Captain GRANGE, is now loading at the Circular Quay with the utmost expedition, and will positively sail to her appointed time.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct and NEW PLYMOUTH. Sail on SATURDAY MORNING. The fine clipper brig POLLY, Captain HOLFORD, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are urged to complete their arrangements, as the vessel clears at the Customs on FRIDAY.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, 213, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for WELLINGTON.—The fine clipper brig, CLARENDON, SPENCE, master, proceed to sea on WEDNESDAY, and is prepared to deal liberally with shippers. Has very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain SPENCE, on board, at the Albion Wharf; or, to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—Loading at Circular Quay, the fine first-class brig MOA, 237 tons, Captain KEAN, will sail on SATURDAY. Shippers are requested to send all goods on board without delay.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The smart clipper brig SARAH, Captain FRITH, will commence loading immediately after her discharge at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail within a few days.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have her usual despatch. Has superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—Will sail punctually on WEDNESDAY, 5th August, the clipper ship GLEN ISLA, 1100 tons register, J. B. LISTER, commander.

This vessel is chartered by Mr. W. Burt, for conveyance of a limited number of horses: has 10 stalls disengaged, is thoroughly ventilated, and offers every advantage for safe conveyance of horses.

The cabins are lofty and spacious.

Immediate application for passage or freight is requested to Captain LISTER, on board, at Circular Quay, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

TO FOLLOW the OMAR PASHA.—For LONDON, to sail 20th August. The beautiful clipper ship ELECTRA, A1, H. WEGMAN, commander. This vessel (better known as the Witch of the Wave) is considered one of the fastest afloat, offering unusual inducements to shippers and passengers. Has nearly all her dead weight ready, and all her wool engaged, and is under positive engagement to sail as above, on 20th August.

Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN BUNYAN, 486 tons, H. HENRY, Commander, having the whole of her cargo on board, will sail positively on the 25th July. Carries an experienced surgeon.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To sail on SATURDAY MORNING, 25th July.—The splendid A1 clipper OMAR PASHA, 1200 tons register, JOHN THOMSON, commander, has nearly finished stowing cargo, and will sail as above. Shippers will please send remainder of their lots TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

Arrangements to weigh gold can be made at once with GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

Two intermediate berths disengaged.

FOR LONDON.—With quick despatch. The A1 fast sailing Aberdeen clipper ship, MAID OF JUDAH, 750 tons, ISAAC MERCHANT, master. This superior and favourite vessel will sail at an early date, and affords one of the most desirable conveyances for passengers. She is noted for the quick regularity of her passages, carries an experienced surgeon, and her accommodations are well known and prized for their comfort.

Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, to follow the Omar Pasha.—For LONDON, the splendid first-class ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay (opposite the steam wool press), and having a considerable portion of her dead weight engaged, will meet with all possible despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or, to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

FREIGHT.—Wanted Vessels, loading for London, to take Ironbark Logs at Newcastle, as dead weight. Apply to Mr. RANDLE, Bligh-street, Sydney, or Mr. WRIGHT, Newcastle.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine American ship MAGNET, A1, JOHN HENRY, Esq., commander, 705 tons measurement, and can carry about 800 tons dead weight.

Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

SHIP ARAMINTA, from LIVERPOOL.—All parties having claims against this vessel, are requested to send their accounts, in duplicate, to the undersigned, on or before FRIDAY NEXT, the 24th instant. H. F. WILSON and CO., Margaret-street, No. 2.

NOTICE.—Captain STODDARD, American ship KATHAY, will not hold himself responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract whilst in port. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 39, Hunter-street, 22nd July.

QUAY BERTHS VACANT at the Grafton Wharf, next the Flour Company's Wharf, for SHIPS of any tonnage. Apply to BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that a half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the above Company, will be held at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1857; of electing two directors in the room of the Hon. Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.P., who has resigned, and of Ralph Mayer Robey, Esq., who retires by rotation; and two auditors in the room of the Hon. John Alexander, M.L.C., and of Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq.; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their being Candidates for the Office of Director.

RALPH MAYER ROBEY, Esq.
MICHAEL METCALFE, Esq.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, July 1st.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, of TEN POUNDS EACH.—Notice is hereby given that the Australian Joint Stock Bank (Bankers of the Colonial Government) having been appointed agents for supplying the public with £10 Debentures, these Securities may be obtained on application at the Head Office of the Bank in Sydney, or at its branches in—

Armidale,
Brisbane, and
West Maitland.

The object of the Government in issuing Debentures for small sums, is to afford to the humbler class of capitalists an opportunity to invest in a Government security, which bears five per cent. interest, and which supplies the purchaser with an instrument transferable by delivery, and furnished with warrants or coupons for the interest, payable half-yearly for twenty years, and thus to place frugal persons of the labouring class, upon a footing with those whose means may induce them to deal only in large amounts.

These Debentures, which are payable at any time after the lapse of twenty-five years, at the option of the Government only, and are issued by the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and by the authority of the Parliament of New South Wales, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, are, in all respects, similar to those issued by the Government for larger amounts, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, with the exception that the interest of these Ten Pound Debentures is payable in Sydney only.

The warrants or coupons are printed on a separate sheet, and may be conveniently detached.

Present price of £10 Debentures par, and accrued interest at 3d. per week from 1st July.

EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager,
Australian Joint Stock Bank.
15th July, 1857.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 282, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS for the past six months, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.
Sydney, 8th July, 1857.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this Institution, will be held in the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th June last; to elect a Director in the room of Henry Gilbert Smith, Esquire, who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager. Sydney, 7th July.

By the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give notice at the Bank of their intentions 14 days prior to the day of election.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—WALTER LAMB, Esquire, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for election as a Director of this Bank, at the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 8th July, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund, £252,000.

From and after the 1st August INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum balances at the credit of current deposit accounts.

On money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, and twelve months, interest will be allowed, as heretofore, on terms which can be ascertained at the office.

GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 21st July.

CHILI FLOUR COMPANY.—Much inconvenience having resulted from the sale of flour in small lots, and the object of spreading the genuine article through the country being accomplished, it is respectfully notified, that after the first proximo, one ton will be the smallest quantity sold, and cash required upon delivery for all sales under five tons. July 20th, 1857.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Office, Exchange-corner, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ended 30th June, 1857; to elect a Director in the room of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by rotation, and two auditors in the room of Henry Ferris, and Samuel Hodgson Smyth, Esqrs., all of whom are eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN PHILIP PERRY, Secretary.
N. C. and C. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 7th July.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for Election as a Director of this Company, at the Half-Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, 9th July, 1857.

WASHING DONE for 2s. per dozen; shirts for 3s. 6d.; in the neatest style. 172, Castlereagh-street South.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LETTERS have been received by me for a Captain GEORGE HYDE; also for a Miss CONROY, at Captain G. HYDE'S. Any parties claiming these Letters can have them on application to Captain GEORGE HYDE, Watson's Bay.

MR. B. F. LLOYD, Maryborough, Wide Bay.—A letter for you with W. H. ALDIS, Sydney.

MR. FARLOW is requested to communicate with Messrs. BRENAN and RUSSELL.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of ROBERT ROSS, from Tain, who arrived in Melbourne upon the 23rd or 24th March, 1857, by the Great Britain, he will oblige by sending his address to L. G. ROSS, Tamworth.

SHIP FITZ JAMES.—Mrs. AUSTIN will oblige by sending her address to Mr. J. B. SMITH, brig Wanderer, Victoria Wharf, Sydney.

CAMELLIA SHOW.—The Council of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society have determined upon opening the Exhibition of Camellias at 12 o'clock TO-MORROW, and closing at 5 p.m. Admission, one shilling. WILLIAM DEANE, hon. sec.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, at the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The learned Dogs and the wonderful Monkeys were the delight of an immense audience last night, while the Globe Rolante, by Mons. Klaér, was received with delight. TO-NIGHT, and during the week, in addition to the usual Equestrian Entertainments, the wonder-working of the Monkeys and the Dogs, with the performances of Mons. Klaér. On SATURDAY, a mid-day entertainment, commencing at a quarter to 2, Doors open at 1, on which occasion Mons. Klaér and the troupe of trained Dogs, and Monkeys, will appear.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Simmonds. Last week but two of the Opera season, and the farewell engagement of Madame ANNA BISHOP, previous to her departure for South America. By desire, and at the request of numerous families, Donizetti's highly successful Opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA, with its powerful cast, will be repeated for one night only. THIS EVENING, Thursday, July 23rd, the performances will commence with Donizetti's tragic opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

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| Lucretia Borgia ... ... | Madame ANNA BISHOP |
| Maffio Orsini ... ... | Madame SARA FLOWER |
| Duke of Ferrara ... ... | Mr. FARQUHARSON |
| Genaro ... ... ... | Mons. LAGLAISE. |
| Gubetta ... ... ... | Mr. J. GREGG |
| Conductor ... ... ... | Mr. GEORGE LODER. |

The Dramatic performances with a first-class company, will be resumed at the close of the opera season. Opera Nights, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. Prices of admission. Boxes to hold 8 persons, £2 10s.; single tickets, 6s.; stalls, 5s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Transferable Monthly Sub-cription Tickets will shortly be ready for issue for the Victoria Theatre, £2 2s. each.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—To LET, the Fruit and Refreshment Stalls of the above. Apply at the Box Office.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS (late Lyceum Theatre).—Lessee, Mr. James Simmonds.—Will open in the course of a few days with a grand BAL COSTUME!

MADAME FARRELLY'S WEEKLY SELECT QUADRILLE PARTY, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at her residence, 44, Elizabeth-street North. For tickets of admission apply to Madame FARRELLY. N.B.—Madame F. gives private lessons in all the New Dances.

EUROPEAN BAND.—A superior English BRASS or QUADRILLE BAND can be engaged for Balls, Pic-nic Parties, Excursion or Dinner Parties, &c., &c. Address EUROPEAN BAND, Vine Inn, 75, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital of this Company, for the half year ended 30th June, will be payable to the Proprietors on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd July. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 22nd July, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole of the Works required to be done in the construction of about One Mile of the above Railway can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant.

Tenders will be received for each class of work, at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—

Earthwork, at per cubic yard.
Brickwork, at per cubic yard.
Timberwork, at per cubic foot.
Ironwork, at per pound.
Fencing, at per yard lineal.

Schedules setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited, on application at the Offices of the Railway Commissioners, Phillip-street North.

Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Works," not later than 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By order) CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 7th July.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive Tenders for the delivery at Newcastle of 2000 Sleepers, iron bark or box.

Particulars can be had on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North.

Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Sleepers," on or before 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 7th July.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for erecting a CHURCH at Hartley. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Rev. J. TROUGHTON, Hartley, or to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before the 14th August, 1857.

No TENDER will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS are required for the completion of the masonry of a house in course of erection, near Paddington. The plans and specification may be seen at the Offices of HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. July 20.

KISSING POINT ROAD.—Required, TENDERS for repairing various bridges on the road leading from Bedlam Ferry to Parramatta; and also, forming different parts of the above road. Application to be made to Mr. DEVLIN, Ryde, where specifications, can be seen, and every information given.—ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Tenders to be given in on or before the 1st August.
20th July.

TENDERS received, This Day, for Plastering a House in Sussex-st. EDWD. GOODWIN, George-st. South.

IN THE Intestate Estate of the late WILLIAM JOINER, merchant tailor. Last and final notice. The administrator of the above estate, begs to notify that twelvemonths having elapsed since the date of his appointment, he is compelled by law to insist upon immediate payment of all outstanding debts, and that any remaining unpaid at the end of the present month, must be placed indiscriminately in the hands of his attorney for recovery.

Mr. JOHN CROWLEY HOPKINS has succeeded to the business, and is duly authorised to receive payment of all moneys due to the estate, at No. 266, George-street, Sydney (late Stone and Holle's).

(Signed) THOMAS BROUGHTON
Dated July 1st, 1857.

IN THE Estate of DANIEL DEARING MATTHEWS, late of Lane Cove, gentleman, deceased. It is requested that all outstanding claims, if any there be against the above estate, be sent to the Office of the Undersigned forthwith for adjustment. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors for the executor, 49, Elizabeth-street. 22nd July, 1858.

NOTICE.—Should any one have anything to say or have any business with FREDERICK MOSES, author of "The Coal Fields of South Wales," formerly of Tondu, Glamorganshire, subsequently Carbondale, United States, and latterly 45 and 46, West-street, Brighton, Sussex, England; he may be found in Newcastle, New South Wales. Newcastle, July 20.

NOTICE.—The public is CAUTIONED against receiving two forms of notes of £20 each, stolen from the Bank of Australasia, which were numbered 653 and 654 respectively, with place of issue, date and signature left blank, but supposed to have since been filled up with forged writing. Sydney, 27th June, 1857.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—The undersigned hereby give NOTICE that WILLIAM FISHER, now in search of some stray Bullocks bearing their brand thus, O over —, has not been empowered to SELL or DISPOSE of any Stock on their behalf, and that they will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. And further—they notify to Cattle Dealers and others, that they have not at any time given permission to any one to dispose of their cattle or horses, and caution all parties against purchasing such stock, branded thus, O over —, without their written authority being produced. HERNEY and ALLEYNE, Bringajee, Lower Murrimbidgee, 7th July, A.D. 1857.

MONEY ADVANCED on warrants of bonded goods. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A Meeting of the Committee and friends of this League will be held THIS EVENING, at the Exchange Hotel, at 7 o'clock, on very special business. W. BENSOW, honorary secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE for the SUPPRESSION of INTEMPERANCE, &c.—A Teetotal Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, when several gentlemen will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by S. Goold, Esq. Admission free. WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary.

TRINITY PARISH.—The members of the Church of England resident in this parish are invited to meet at the parochial school-room, at half-past 7 p.m., on FRIDAY next, for the consideration of the questions proposed in the Bishop's circular letter. FORSTER ASHWIN, minister.

SMITHFIELD, near the Fairfield Station.—The Foundation Stone of the new Church will be laid by the LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Camperdown, Newtown, and Kingston.—A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the suburbs of Newtown, Camperdown, and Kingston will be held at Mr. Conley's, Kingston Lodge Hotel, Australia-street, Kingston, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 24th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the establishment of a National School in a central and convenient situation in the above populous locality.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO DR. BLAND.—The Committee appointed at a Preliminary Public Meeting, held on the 7th instant, for the purpose of considering the steps which it may be desirable to take in order to carry out the warmly-expressed wishes of the many friends and admirers of Dr. Bland, to present a TESTIMONIAL to him as a tribute paid to the patriotic and disinterested labours of a long and, in every respect, a consistent career, devoted to the greatest improvements in our Political, Educational, and Benevolent Institutions; desire to announce that a GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING of the friends of Dr. Bland will be held at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, which, for this occasion, has, in the most handsome manner, been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. James Simmonds, on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, 1857, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Committee will meet, agreeably to a resolution passed yesterday, at the Royal Hotel, on MONDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock p.m.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Honorary Secretary.
32, Hunter-street, July 21st, 1857.

List of the Committee.
Mr. Cape, Chairman.

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| The Hon. J. B. Darvall, M.L.A. | Alderman Golden |
| | Dr. Rutter |
| The Hon. John Dickson, M.L.C. | Mr. Edward Lord |
| | Mr. Henry Hine Newman |
| The Hon. John Macnamara, M.L.C. | Mr. Hunt |
| | Mr. T. May |
| Mr. John Robertson, M.L.A. | Mr. Richard Driver, Junior |
| Mr. W. B. Dalley, M.L.A. | Mr. J. T. Gannon |
| Mr. W. Forster, M.L.A. | Mr. Moseley Moss Cohen |
| Mr. Edward Flood, M.L.A. | Mr. John Lackey, J.P. |
| Mr. Daniel Egan, M.L.A. | Mr. H. Edward Allan |
| Mr. W. R. Piddington, M.L.A. | Mr. Francis Cohen |
| | Mr. Joshua Holt |
| Mr. G. W. Lord, M.L.A. | Mr. B. James |
| Mr. Henry Dangar, J.P. | Mr. J. G. Raphael |
| Mr. Robert Johnstone, J.P. | Mr. H. Watt |
| Mr. Lewis Samuel, J.P. | Mr. R. Stewart |
| Mr. S. Samuel, J.P. | Mr. R. Stubbs |
| Dr Berncastle | Mr. John Russell Jones |
| Mr. H. Edward Allan | Mr. W. Templeton |
| Mr. Felix Wilson | Mr. George Rowley |
| Mr. Purefoy | Mr. James Greer |
| Dr. Sherwin | Mr. Rowand Ronald, J.P. |
| Captain Williamson | Mr. Lucas |
| Dr. Croft | Mr. William Redman |
| Alderman Roberts | Mr. Thomas E. Weedon |
| Mr. R. A. Hunt | Alderman O'Dowd |
| Mr. Richard Hill | Mr. Joseph Leary |
| Alderman Smithers | Mr. Richard H. Roberts |
| Mr. John Kellick | Mr. James Powell |
| Mr. George C. Hayes | Mr. Adam Wilson. |
| Alderman Hogan | |

THE FLOOD IN THE HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to relieve the distress occasioned by the late inundation in the Hunter River District earnestly solicit the aid of their friends in Sydney. The cases daily laid before them (so many more than was at first anticipated) call for prompt assistance, and the Committee venture to express the earnest hope that the deep sympathy manifested in Sydney on the calamity being first made known has not passed away, but that many will be induced to contribute willingly, and aid them in their endeavour to alleviate the distress occasioned by the visitation.

The Committee would call especial attention to the following facts:—That losses to the amount of £10,602 11s. have been laid before them; that these losses have been sustained in most instances by those totally unable to bear them; that many thereby are rendered entirely destitute; that each application, before obtaining relief, is searchingly investigated; and that the sums hitherto contributed are quite inadequate to relieve the present distress. The Committee being, therefore, deeply anxious to render aid to the sufferers, feel confident that this appeal to their friends in Sydney will not be made in vain.

Subscription Lists are placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who will kindly receive sums for this fund, and transmit them to Maitland:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., George-street.
S. D. Gordon, Esq.
Messrs. Dickson and Co.
Messrs. Cohen and Co.
E. C. Weekes, Esq., George-street.

And at the undermentioned banks:—

The Savings Bank
Oriental Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Bank of Australasia
Joint Stock Bank
Union Bank.

The following subscriptions have been received, and are thankfully acknowledged:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| His Excellency the Governor-General, for himself and Lady Denison ... | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| Clark Irving, Esq., M.P. ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Honorable D. Cooper, M.P. ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| W. R. Piddington, Esq., M.P. ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.P. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Daniel Egan, Esq., M.P. ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Messrs. Tucker and Co. ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Iceton, Esq. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Jones, Esq. M.P.— Relief Fund ... ... £8 0 0; Widow Franklin's Fund 2 0 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| James Dickson, Esq. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.P. ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to the Widow Franklin Fund | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to the Widow Franklin Fund | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Archbishop of Sydney ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Norton, Elswick... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John Martin ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Barker, Esq., M.P., to the Widow Franklin Fund... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. John Keys, ditto ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | |
| By Mr. Samuel Cohen. | | | |
| Hon. Edward Knox, M.L.C. ... ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. ... | 21 | 0 | |
| " Rabone, Feez, and Co. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Favene and Gwyn ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Kirchner and Co. ... ... | 10 | 10 | |
| " Frederick Geard ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Smith, Croft, and Co. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Edward Youngman and Co. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Levicks and Piper ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Smith, Campbell, and Co. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Brierly, Dean, and Co. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. R. M. Robey... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Prince, Bray, and Ogg ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " J. and C. Keele ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Lamb, Parbury, and Co. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Charles Moore and Co. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " Thomas Barker and Co. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " J. T. Armitage and Co. ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned will be dissolved on 1st August next by effluxion of time. All claims against the above firm are required to be sent in for liquidation, and all outstanding debts are requested to be settled on or before the above date.

PALMER and VIAL, coachmakers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
July 4th, 1857.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. G. CONNOLLY has been admitted a PARTNER, from the 1st of July, in my business in the district of the Burnett and Moreton Bay.
Gayndah, 1st July, 1857. MICHL. POWER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of EASON and RODDAM DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, THIS DAY, by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm to be paid in one month from this date.

ISAAC RODDAM.
JOHN EASON.
23rd July, 1857.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, just arrived per Columbian. LORKING and FELTON, 165, George-street.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian Pebble, and Pantoscopic Spectacles, universally acknowledged to be the best in use. Opera, race glasses, and optics generally. All goods warranted at MOSS'S, 38, Hunter-street.

ALL KINDS of Musical Instruments Bought, Sold, Repaired, and Tuned, on reasonable terms, 44, York-street.

COLLODION PORTRAITS taken, carefully coloured; morocco cases, from 5s. Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-st.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

DR. H. HORN.—A few hours disengaged; should like to make arrangement for Private Classes for the French and German Languages, or for Classics. Apply No. 3, Church-hill.

DR. H. HORN'S Singing-class for Boys. Saturday, from 10 to 12, at St. James' Grammar School.

FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES.—Instruction given in the above, by Monsieur CABOT, 37, Elizabeth-street, North.

H. H. NEWMAN, Auctioneer, and Collector of debts, rents, &c., 3, Barrack-street. (Established 1842).

JOINER and ECKHARDT, Tailors and Habit-makers, 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

FUNERALS.—C. KINSELA, Undertaker, has REMOVED from Goulburn-street to Sussex-st South.

J. PRITCHARD removed from 28, Bridge-street, to 217, George-street, opposite New South Wales Bank.

MOSS, Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, &c., 38, Hunter-street. Country orders punctually attended to.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, 56, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, may be consulted daily.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

MR. WOODCOCK, Surgeon, removed from 206, Liverpool-st. to 55, Pitt-st. North, opposite Messrs. Foss', chemists.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. FRAZER begs to inform his friends and the public that, he has removed his business from Sussex-street to those central and commodious Stores, No. 16, York-street, Wynyard-square. Sydney, July 22nd.

TAKE NOTICE.—That the City Coroner's Office is REMOVED to Hyde Park Barracks, a few doors from the Court of Requests. All reports to be sent there in future.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Two or three good Horses for HIRE. Enquire at the Pack Horse, Haymarket.

VACCINATION, Daily, at the Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo, by J. C. HORNER.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

WINDOW TICKETS, Show Cards, and Dray Plates written by R. STEVENS, 2, Hamilton-place, Hunter-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of wool, tallow, and hides, or they will make liberal advances on shipments thereof consigned to their friends, Havenith and Co., London. MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.

A LADY, who can offer the most satisfactory testimonials as to ability, (both from England, and families in the colony), is desirous of meeting with a situation as Daily or Visiting Governess, in any locality within two or three hours' ride of Sydney, where her relatives reside. It is her intention to take a cottage as near as possible to the abode of her pupils, and she can offer instruction in music, French, Italian, the rudiments of drawing, and English. Address ADA, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG PERSON recently arrived is anxious to obtain a Situation as Needlewoman, &c., in a respectable family residing in the country; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good references can be given. Address H. A., Post Office, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH FEMALE wishes for a Situation as Cook, in a private family. Address by letter to Mrs. GORDON, 72, Castlereagh-street, two doors from Lenehan's.

AS TUTOR.—A Young Man, lately from England, wishes an engagement in a school or private family. No objection to the country. Good testimonials and references. L. S., Mr. Robert King, Palmer-street.

A HIGHLY Respectable and Experienced Gentleman desires an engagement as Superintendent, Overseer, Storekeeper, Bookkeeper, or Tutor. Most satisfactory references. ALPHA, HERALD Office.

AS COOK and CONFECTIONER, a middle-aged Man, who perfectly understands his business, wishes for a Situation in the country. Apply to J. C. GLUE, agent, Pitt-street North.

A FIRST-HAND DRESSMAKER wishes for employment, by the day or week. G. W., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, furnished, a Bedroom and Sitting-room, in a healthy and commanding situation. Address A. B., care of Mr. Elworthy, tailor and draper, 292, George-street, Sydney.

EDUCATION.—A Widow Lady, residing in a healthy situation, near Sydney, wishes to receive two little Girls to educate with her own. Address MATER, Mr. Mader's, George-street.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted a Resident Governess. Apply to Mrs. CORBETT, Liverpool street, Darlinghurst.

JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.—Wanted, about 50 or 100 of the above, for which cash will be given. Answer by letter addressed X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Sandon, stationer, George-street.

LOADING always on hand for Bathurst, Guyong, and Goulburn, at JOHN WATKINS', Margaret-street.

MILSOM'S POINT, North Shore.—Wanted to Rent a small Cottage or House at the above place. Address CLAUDE, HERALD Office.

OATEN HAY.—WANTED, 20 tons of pressed OATEN HAY. Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, 152, George-street.

PAINTERS and Brush Hands wanted. Apply early, Victoria Inn, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

SHEEP SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted a Gentleman fully qualified to take charge of a large Sheep Establishment in the Northern Districts. Apply by letter to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHOP-MAID wanted, active and steady, and a good character required. Apply at 143, George-street, to WILLIAMS, late J. F. Poole.

TO CATTLE OWNERS.—Manager or Drover.—A Gentleman, of great experience in the colony in the management of cattle, is anxious of meeting with an engagement as such, for any number of years that may be agreed on between both parties. Has no objection to any parts of the colonies of New South Wales or Victoria; or would, having had, also, much experience in that line, undertake the driving of stock to the Port Philip market, or elsewhere. Will produce references as to character, respectability, and capabilities, &c., &c. Address CATTLE, EXPRESS Office, Armidale.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, Quarrymen, to work by the perch. Apply to WILLIAM NEWLAND, Gloucester-street or Wynyard-square.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Man, to assist in a shop and fill up his time at his trade. Apply JOHN WILSON, 447, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, a Man to build and work by the perch—labour only, and a Labourer to get out foundations by the day. Apply at St. Andrew's Tavern, King and Kent streets.

TO FELLMONGERS.—Wanted, a Working Overseer, for a Fellmongering Establishment. None but a competent person need apply—one that can produce testimonials to that effect. A married man preferred. Apply, by letter, to J. B., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted Hands. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street. Also, a Strong Youth, as Light Porter.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted a First-hand Milliner, at Maison Française, 202, George street. N.B. A constant situation.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, Three first-class Hands. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, First-rate Hands. 16, Pitt-street North.

TO LEATHER CUTTERS.—A young man, fifteen years in a colonial grindery store, with good references, wishes for a situation in town or country. Apply H. F., at OLIVER STAINES', Castlereagh-street.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, by the advertiser, a PRACTICAL FARMER, with a small capital, to join with him as PARTNER in agricultural pursuits, in the Hunter River District, under very favourable circumstances. Apply, by letter, to D. S. M., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Lad to make himself useful; must be accustomed to a horse. T. FALCK, 133, George-st.

WANTED, by a business person, a Situation in the country as Saleswoman and Trimmer; is a competent dressmaker; could manage or start a stylish dressmaking business. Address, BUSINESS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Servant, who can wash and make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. SAMUEL BAYLIS, 334, George-street.

WANTED, a Shop, for a Butcher's Business, in Lower George-street, or at Miller's Point, or the Rocks. Also, Two Shopmen. PHILIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Milliner and Saleswoman. Apply at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply Mrs. ALFRED COHEN, 286, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a Commodious Tent. Address, with particulars and lowest price, CRICKETER, Blue Bell, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Two or Three Shepherds. Inquire at B. KILPATRICK'S, 365, George-street.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse; one would be preferred willing to proceed to England. Apply to Mrs. M. MOSES, No. 1, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN.—PORTRAITS, 5s., with case, 290, George-st., opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Milliner; also, a Shopwoman. Apply to J. BUTLER, 71, William-street.

WANTED to Purchase, for cash, two small Cottages, built of either brick or stone, in the City or Hamlets. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mr. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a TAILOR, who can cut out and make young gentlemen's clothing. Must be a good workman, sober, steady, and a single man. Apply to Lyndhurst College, Glebe.

WANTED, a good General Servant; one that can cook well and is a good laundress. Good wages given. Apply 74, Phillip-street North.

WANTED, a Lady Vocalist. To a talented, respectable person a good salary will be given. Apply on FRIDAY MORNING, between 11 and 1 o'clock, to Mr. CAMPBELL, Evans' Saloon, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as Barmaid; references required. Apply to THOMAS MOORE, Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, Six Bushmen; Married Couple for Bathurst; Married Man as Gardener; Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply King's Head Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Female as Cook and Laundress; to a good servant, wages no object. Steam Engine Inn, 516, George-street South.

WANTED, several first-rate Dressmakers. Apply to Mrs. POOLE, 3, Barker-street, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, by a Lady lately from England, a situation of trust as Housekeeper, or to take the charge of a young family. Apply at Mr. PELLOT'S, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a Female accustomed to business, a situation in a Shop or Country Store. Address A. B., Mr. Dingle's, 75, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WET NURSE wanted, at No. 26, Erskine-street. To a strong, healthy female, the highest rate of wages given.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Lady, a Sleeping Apartment, with Board, in a respectable family. Woolloomooloo preferred. Terms moderate. Apply, by letter, A. B., 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a Shopman—one who has been used to the Boot and Shoe trade. He must be able to tree up and make himself generally useful. Apply at A. COLLINS', 85, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Cook and to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. DUNSMURE, THIS DAY, between 10 and 12, at 42, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as Nursemaid, who is a good needlewoman. Apply THIS MORNING, between the hours of 10 and 12, to Mrs. DUNSMURE, 42, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female as General Servant; wages no object, 15, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a strong Lad, for a butcher's shop; one used to ride horses preferred. Apply to EDWARD GALLAGHAR, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to SELL, a Photographic Apparatus, complete, with chemicals. Apply at 83, Riley-street.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a situation either as Storekeeper, Book-keeper, or in the wine and spirit trade, of which he has a thorough knowledge. First-class references can be given. Address H. J. J., No. 1, Devonshire-street, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, a strong Young Man, accustomed to horses, and to make himself useful. Apply to G. NELSON, Botany Road, between 10 and 12 in the morning.

WANTED, Tender for the Brick-work, Plastering, and Slating of a four-roomed House. Apply to J. CAHILL, 6, Fitzroy-street, adjoining Frederick-place, Chippendale.

WANTED, two Female Servants,—One as a General Servant and understands Cooking: the other as Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH BAYLISS, Old Christ Church Parsonage, George-street.

WANTED, a Chief Officer, for the barque Elizabeth Thompson. Apply to Captain BELL, Shipping Office, between 11 and 12 THIS DAY.

WANTED, one or two strong Boot Makers, to proceed to Wide Bay. Apply to Mr. JOHN MILLS, No. 212, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Two French Polishers. Apply to W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Fencer. Apply at the St. John Tavern, Bridge-street.

WANTED a Seafaring Man to take charge of a cutter yacht. He must be a thorough sailor, and well recommended both for honesty and sobriety. Apply to Captain MALCOLM, Exchange-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as General Servant. Apply to W. J. TICKLE, 445, George-street South.

WANTED, Runners, to Sell the BRITISH WORKMAN, and BAND OF HOPE REVIEW. Apply at Crouch's Bazaar, 377, George-street.

WANTED, a few Farm Labourers, Shepherds for Port Stephens and Wide Bay. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a good Cook and Housemaid, who understand waiting at table; good characters indispensable. Apply at Astor House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street, Harbour View.

WANTED, a Man, understanding the Butchering; also, a Lad. Apply JOHN KELLY, 31, King-street West.

WANTED, Two Farm Servants, for the Manning River. RANWICK, BATE, and CO., George-street.

WANTED to place a Young Lady, aged 13, with a Family or in a School, where she could assist in teaching, or make herself useful, as an equivalent for her board. Address N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable Young Woman, as House and Parlour Maid. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 4, St. John's-terrace, Victoria-street (opposite the new church), Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable female as COOK; also a good general HOUSEMAID, and to assist in waiting. Apply, THIS DAY, at ETHERINGTON'S, corner of York and Market streets, after 10 o'clock. N.B.—No business done on Sundays.

WANTED, Plunkett's Australian Magistrate, by Edwin C. Suttor, and Nichol's Administration of Justice Acts, latest edition. Address, stating prices, S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man to make himself generally useful. Apply to THOMAS GOODEY, Chippendale Steam Mills.

WANTED, for an Office, a smart active Youth, that knows town well. He will be required to look after a horse and gig. Apply at the Office of J. H. NIXON, 20, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as Needlewoman, in a gentleman's family. The country preferred. Address, by letter, E., Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, who can write a good hand and is quick at accounts. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as Assistant Dressmaker. No objection to the country. Address D. A., Post Office.

WANTED, a little Girl, from 12 to 14, to nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. RANDLE, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, by a Person who has had much experience as Bookkeeper or Accountant, by single and double entry, a Situation, in Sydney or the country. He is of active business habits, can give respectable references and security, if required; is desirous of being found useful and of benefit to any employer. He resigned his last situation, which he had held above twelve years, from its requiring attention to duties of office in the night which was found to have an injurious effect on his health. By declining the performance of his late night duties of situation, he is now enabled thankfully to state that he is perfectly recovered. Letters addressed to BOOKKEEPER, at Mr. Neale's, Sussex-street, or to the HERALD Office, will have early attention.


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# LAW.

## SUPREME COURT.

### IN EQUITY.

WEDNESDAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WILL OF JOHN COYLE, KEARNEY AND WIFE V. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE THERRY (Primary Judge) delivered the following judgment in this case:—This is a bill filed by Kearney and wife against John Davis, the Rev. J. M'Encroe, and others, executors and devisees in trust of the will of the late John Coyle, praying for an account and for a declaration of the right of Mary Kearney, one of the co-plaintiffs, under the will of her reputed husband, John Coyle. In endeavouring to arrive at a correct interpretation of the will of the testator—manifestly an illiterate person—and not acquainted with the legal meaning and full force of the language he uses, many difficulties present themselves, of which some are easily settled and disposed of, by reference to authorities and decided cases, whilst as to others and amongst those, on the principal point in controversy, the authorities are in some respect conflicting, and at best supply only an analogy to guide and govern my decision. It may be as well in the first instance to set out the facts of the case, which present some remarkable peculiarities. John Coyle, the testator, died about the second of July, 1846, leaving the present plaintiff, his reputed wife, and one son by Mr. James B. Coyle, surviving him. The testator intermarried with the plaintiff, now Mary Banks Kearney, in February, 1832, previously to which event, however, he had contracted marriage with a woman in England, who was living at the time of his marriage with Mary Kearney, and by whom it further appears he had a daughter, now married to one Hinton; and it is contended that the said daughter, Margaret Hinton, is the heiress at law and next of kin of the testator, John Coyle. It moreover appears that by articles of agreement the testator Coyle was separated from his first wife, but in these articles it is admitted that Margaret Hinton was born in wedlock, so that there is no doubt she is truly the heiress-at-law. It does not appear whether the first wife be now living or dead, but as the presumption of law is in favour of continuance, in the absence of evidence of her death, it may be assumed that she, too, is still living. It is due to the plaintiff, Mary Kearney, to say, there is no suggestion, or ground, for supposing that, at the time of her marriage with John Coyle, she was aware of his having been previously married to a woman living at the time of her marriage, and the marriage therefore, on Coyle's part, was a cruel delusion, practised upon her by a person incapacitated at the time of contracting such marriage. The discovery does not appear to have been made by her until after the death of the testator. The son by her, James B. Coyle—the principal object of the testator's bounty by his will—was therefore illegitimate. The circumstance of his being illegitimate is the reason, I presume, why the Attorney-General has been made a co-defendant on the part of the Crown; but he does not appear, nor do I see how, since the death of her son, any claim could arise on behalf of the Crown. He died in infancy, however, about the age of nineteen, in 1852. In September 1847, Mary, the supposed wife, intermarried with the co-plaintiff Kearney. As she claims allowance for her son's maintenance from the date of the testator's death, until his decease, this is a matter of account; though, according to her own statement, she has had a liberal allowance, and if the statements of the defendants should, on taking the account, be found to be correct, she has quite an ample allowance for the purpose of his maintenance. The will is altogether silent as to his first family, and it appears to have been drawn up in total disregard of any provision for them. No doubt the testator little apprehended the claims that were likely to arise under his will, or the difficulties the consideration of these claims would create.

I now proceed to notice the objections raised to the plaintiff's claim, with respect to a declaration of whose interests alone this bill has been filed, but this declaration, no doubt, must be dealt with in reference to the interests of other parties—some of whom, it is taken as a ground of objection, are not before the Court. The case of Stokes v. Taylor is a sufficient authority, I think, to determine that a will that, proved *per testes*, may not be well proved in absence of heir, yet it may be decreed to be established. Besides, by the 32nd section of the Equity Procedure Act, the 9th Rule provides that, in all suits and proceedings concerning real or personal estate which is vested in trustees under a will, settlement, or otherwise, such trustees shall represent the parties beneficially interested under the trust in the same manner and to the same extent as the executors or administrators concerning personal estate, represent the persons interested in such personal estate. There is, I am aware, a provision at the end of that rule, by which the Court may in its discretion order such person or any of them to be made parties. Such a discretion I do not intend to exercise because, by the decree I propose to make I shall not interfere with the interests of absent parties, and shall so shape it, that whilst it does not postpone a declaration of the rights and interests of Mary Kearney, the rights and interests of the heir and others shall be duly regarded and protected.

The next point that arises, as to the light in which the plaintiff, M. Kearney, is to be regarded, and what position she now occupies, being *de facto* the wife of the testator, though *de jure* not so. On this point the authorities are not quite clear that she is to be regarded as a *femme sole*. Her marriage with Coyle was an unavailing ceremony—a mere mockery. It conferred upon her none of the rights of a married woman. At the time of the will the testator was not the husband of this woman, and he knew it. In Kennet v. Abbott, 4 Ves., where the wife (she supposing herself to be so) devised property to her husband who had pretended to marry her on fraud, and thereby obtained that devise, the Master of the Rolls decided, as she was not married *de jure*, she was a single woman. To use the language of the Master of the Rolls in that case, applicable equally in the present—"It appears he was a married man at the time; he celebrated the second marriage—therefore she is in fact a single woman, and it was a gross fraud as to her." The bequest then made to her is not, as the will assumes, to his wife, but to a single woman in the absence of all fraud on her part, designated by him Mary Coyle, but as she is the person manifestly designed and marked as the object of his bounty, she takes the bequest not as his widow, but as a single woman being the devisee under his will. This creates a material difference—for as is stated in Loyd v. Loyd, 2 Sim. N. S. "With regard to that which is an apparent condition subsequent annexed to the estate of a tenant for life, by the rule of law it is void as to the wife—the law recognising in a husband such an interest in his wife's widowhood as to make it lawful for him as to restrain her from making a second marriage, by imposing a condition on such marriage that any provisions he may have made for her shall cease. But if he first gives a life estate, the report of the same case in the *Jurist* has "or another estate" to a single woman, a stranger to him (for such Mary Kearney was—though innocently so on her part), and then annexes a condition that in case she marries at all, it shall go over, that being in general restraint of marriage is not a valid condition. The effect is that if Mary Coyle, now Kearney, should marry, she loses nothing by marrying, and she will continue still entitled. Regarding her then in the capacity of a single woman—whom the clause restraining marriage does not affect, the question arises to what is she entitled under this will? Mr. Blake contends to the whole residue of the estate of the testator Coyle, after paying the legacies and he relies on the words of the will. "As to the residue and remainder of my estate for my dear wife and my dear son James, their heirs, and assigns for ever." If the will had stopped there, the devisee would certainly partake of the character of a joint tenancy to the present plaintiff, Mary Kearney and her son, so that as she has survived the son, the whole estate would go to her. But the will does not stop there, but proceeds to annex two conditions, or to state two contingencies in the event of either of which he designs a different distribution of his estate. The intention must be gathered from the whole will, and not fragmentary sentences of it. Skelton v. Watson, H. Simon 545, furnishes an instance in which in the first part of the will the testator would appear to have settled his estate on his nephew as his heir—but by the subsequent parts of the will the Vice Chancellor decided that it was perfectly plain the testator did not mean that such a disposition should be made of the estate as would give his nephew the absolute interest in it, or enable him to acquire that interest, and thereby prevent it from going over to the other persons named in his will. And there the testator professed to take great pains that there should be no mistake as to his intentions, for he commences by saying "To avoid the chicanery of law, I will explain myself, in order that my meaning and intention may be plain and not thwarted and rendered nugatory by law technicalities, or the want of them." He accordingly proceeded to direct moneys to be laid out in the purchase of an estate to be made hereditary in him and his constituted heir, and to descend to his heirs—to one who was as it were to be the founder of a family. Though he so directed, the Vice-Chancellor held that reading the will through, no one could fail to see that the testator did not know the exact meaning of the words he used, and held that the nephew only took a life estate with remainder over to others named in his will. So here it is from the whole tenor of the will—and from the various contingencies it contemplates, that we must look for a true and full interpretation of his intention. To the first of these contingencies I am not disposed to attach much weight. It is that "In the event of the marriage of my said wife, the executors are to pay her sixty-five pounds a year, and in which event her control of the property will cease." As to the latter part, the control over the property, I think this condition is good, but not as to the former, for on the best consideration I can give this part of the will, I do not think it suffices to cut down the estate that had already been given. It is, moreover, a condition in restraint of marriage, and is one imposed *in terrorem*, to deter and prevent her from marrying. There is much force, no doubt, in the argument of Mr. Martin that the testator does not restrain her from marrying, but he proposes and makes this condition in the alternative. In effect, it is contended, it is if the testator were to say, "you shall have a moiety of the residue of my estate if you do not marry—but if you do, you must abide by the alternative of being entitled to the reduced income of sixty-five pounds a year for life." On the obligation of abiding by such an alternative, the authorities greatly conflict, so much so, that Lord Loughborough, in Stuckpoole v. Beaumont, cited in 2 Jarman, p. 37, said that it was so impossible to reconcile the cases, and they were so contradictory as to justify the Court in coming to any decision it might think proper. In this particular case, the alternative gift partakes, in my opinion, of the character of a conditional gift in restraint of marriage, by which the testator seeks to cut down an interest he had already given by his will, and I therefore hold this to be a void condition. It might perhaps have been a good condition if Mary Kearney had been his wife, so that in this respect she fares better by not being so. To my mind, it is impossible to regard this cutting down of a previous gift in the event of marriage, otherwise than as a penalty by way of deprivation of an estate already given, which is in contravention of public policy, and, therefore, ought not to be enforced. On the whole then, I am of opinion that the clause must be construed in conformity to that class of cases to which Morley v. Reynoldson, 2 Hare, 597, belongs, which determine that according to the law as administered in Courts of Justice in this country if a condition in restraint of marriage is general, and also subsequent, the condition is altogether void, and the party retains the interest given to him or her, discharged of the condition—that is, supposing a gift for life or other estate, and an attempt to abridge it by a condition in restraint of marriage, the condition is *prima facie* void, and the original gift remains. If the Will then had stopped here, I think in this view, and on the authorities of Wright v Stevens, 4 Barn. and Old., 574, and Ommenry v. Bevan, the joint estate settled on Mary Kearney, his son, and their heirs for ever, as the event of survivorship which has happened, would have devolved on Mary Kearney. But there is another clause at the close of the Will which challenges attention, and which does not partake of the void character which appears to me to belong to the contingency of marriage. It is a condition which is quite inconsistent with the supposition that the testator intended the estate to descend in the manner mentioned in the first part of the devise of the residue, and shows that he did not understand the legal import of the words he used in that devise, for he proceeds to direct "in the event of the death of my wife and my said son James, I desire my property to be sold, and divided equally among the next-of-kin of me, the said testator, and my said wife." Now, these are words indicative that the estate should be held by each respectively, as under a tenancy in common for their respective lives, and that after their death, their respective shares should be divided equally *per stirpes* amongst the next-of-kin of himself and his wife. It is not an easy matter to reconcile this last direction in the will with the mode of its disposition in the first instance, and I know not how better to deal with such conflicting dispositions of the estate, than by adopting such a rule of construction as is suggested in Jarman on Wills, p. 372, vol. ii. of Smith v. Bythewood, p. 372. It is there stated:—"Sometimes a gift contains expressions respectively pointing at a joint tenancy and a tenancy in common. In such a case one must yield, and the former, it is probable, would generally be selected, on account of the well-known bias in favour of a tenancy in common. In some instances, the seeming discrepancy has been avoided, by holding the co-legatees to be joint tenants of a particular interest (as for life) and tenants in common of the ulterior interest." By the first sentence of the clause relating to the residuary estate, a joint tenancy is declared in favour of the wife and son, but by the last sentence of it, a life estate is only given to each, and in the event of the death of the wife and son (the latter event has happened), there is a declaration in favour of a tenancy in common. The son's moiety becomes distributable amongst the next of kin of the testator, and on the death of the wife her moiety goes to her next of kin. If it were not for this clause I should be strongly inclined to fall in with the construction contended for by Mr. Blake, which the case of Loyd v Loyd, in 2 Sim. N. S., goes far to favour, but there is a peculiarity in this will that is not there, nor, perhaps, in any will that has heretofore been framed. The rule of construction I have adopted is in conformity moreover with the general rule that, where a man makes such devises in his will, that they seem to clash with one another, or where the words are so inconsistent that they cannot stand or be reconciled together, the Court must reject those words that are least consistent with the intention of the testator,—as, for instance, where a party devised estates to persons as *a tenancy in common, with benefit of survivorships*, the Court rejected the latter words, which would seem to indicate a joint tenancy, and create a difficulty, and declared in favour of a tenancy in common. Here there are no such words added to the devise as "jointly," or "between them," to enable one to determine whether a joint tenancy or tenancy in common was in the mind of the testator, if, indeed, it can be presumed he had any knowledge or perception of the difference between them. But, taking the words most favourably for the plaintiff, though the will is silent on this point, and is silent also as to survivorship, it may, I think, be regarded as a declaration of a joint tenancy with the estate over to the other on the death of one. Seeing, then, that this testator contemplated a state of things that might arise on the death of his wife and son,—seeing, also, that in these events he had a regard that the next of kin of himself and his wife should respectively share his property, and that he thus clearly and plainly expresses his wishes respecting them, I think his real intentions are best effectuated by his property descending in the manner I have pointed out, of the devise, which is inconsistent with it, and which I am satisfied he would not have used if he had been aware how it might clash with the disposition of his property declared in the concluding portion of the devise. The testator's next of kin can, I apprehend, be now easily ascertained. As to the wife's next of kin it is a description of persons to be ascertained at her death, but, be they who they may, the interpretation I arrive at is, that Mary Kearney takes a life estate in the moiety of the residue from the date of the testator's death, and that moiety then descends distributively to her own next of kin, and the moiety that is devised to her son James goes as far as it can be reasonably required for the purpose from the date of his father's death to his own, for his maintenance and education, and the surplus, if any, falls into the moiety of the residue descendable upon them, and with that moiety becomes transmissible to the testator's own next of kin. The account as prayed for may be taken at once, subject to such qualifications as I have adverted, for if the interests of absent parties be duly cared for and protected, I see no sufficient reason why, for the sake of making them formal parties, the rights and interests of the present plaintiff should be indefinitely postponed until the next of kin to the testator's kin be ascertained. Many more cases have been recited than I have deemed occasion to refer to in this Judgment. The application of them to the particulars of the present one did not strike me as pertinent. For instance, Webb v. Grace, in the 2nd Phillips, was a matter not arising out of a will, but of an agreement or settlement, which therefore bears a different construction. The case from the 9th Common Bench, Gaine v. Rouse, p. 427, illustrates how far the Courts are disposed to sustain a gift to a woman, though she be not the wife of the testator. Then the description of the wife did not apply, for the object of his bounty was only his mistress—the ceremony being but a form. Yet, notwithstanding the entire description did not apply to her, the Court upheld the gift. I do not deem it requisite either to follow Mr. Cary through this his ingenious suggestion and able argument, that the first wife may be dead, and, according to the Scotch law, the marriage with the plaintiff by cohabitation and recognition of her as his wife may be a good marriage. The case, as admitted on both sides, is that the first was living when the marriage with the plaintiff was celebrated, and there is no evidence or suggestion of the death of the first wife to raise a fair and reasonable presumption for the second wife being the lawful wife of the testator. Under these circumstances the decree will be to this effect:—

Declare the will be established, and that Mary Kearney takes a life estate from the date of the testator's death, in the moiety of the residue of the testator's property after the payment and discharge of the several legacies and bequests mentioned in the will, and that such moiety, as well as the other moiety after her death, is transmissible to the respective next of kin of her and of the testator, as in the will directed; that all necessary accounts be taken, and a particular account of the rents to which James B. Coyle was entitled from the testator's death to his own, and that a reasonable and sufficient sum be allowed for his maintenance and education, and the surplus, if any, should fall into the moiety of the residue descendable to the testator's next of kin. This declaration to be without prejudice to the rights of Margaret Hinton, or any of the next of kin of the testator, or of any other persons claiming beyond the jurisdiction.

As was directed in Morley v. Reynoldson, I further direct that an enquiry be made and advertisements published in the newspapers of the towns, Birmingham or Manchester, or both, or any other town in which the first wife and her daughter were last heard of. It is to be regretted that some such step as this has not been already taken by the trustees. John Coyle died in 1846—and we are now in 1857, without any step apparently having been taken to ascertain where Margaret Hinton and her mother reside, or to apprize them of the interests to which they may be entitled under this will.

## COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Commissioner and two Assessors.

KEARNS V. DRISCOLL.—This was an action to recover a sum of £30 for coachmakers' work, the plaintiff alleging that £39 was due in reality, but the sum was reduced to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. For the defence it was alleged that defendant paid a sum of £40, which was not placed to his credit, and which payment settled all accounts between them. A receipt for this sum was put in, dated 22nd December, 1855. Plaintiff alleged that this receipt referred to two items of £20 each, which appeared on the particulars, and that there never was a specific payment of £40 in one sum. It appeared, however, that some weeks elapsed between the two payments of £20 each, and that the first must have been paid previous to the commencement of the work referred to. Plaintiff swore that defendant had never been out of debt on the balance of account, and that defendant must have paid the first £20 on account of the work for which the receipt of £40 was given. The second £20 did not stand in the same position, and the assessors found for the plaintiff, damages £10, deducting one of the £20 payments from the £40 receipt. —Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Brown; for defendant, Mr. Michael.

SMITH V. DALTON.—This was an action to recover the amount of a butcher's bill. The plaintiff produced a promissory note for £24 8s. 9d, on which he based his claim. Defendant admitted the account, but repudiated the note, alleging that he could not write. A set-off was pleaded but it was not substantiated. Plaintiff proved the different items of his bill, and as to the promissory note he swore that the signature was in the handwriting of defendant, and presented a second document bearing a similar signature. It was not, however, necessary to decide this point. The assessors found a verdict for plaintiff in the full amount.—Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Michael; defendant appeared in person.

BARLOW V. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, AND CO.—The plaintiff in this case sought to recover from the defendants, who are merchants, the sum of £13, under the following circumstances. In the month of October last, defendant sold to plaintiffs an invoice of fish, consisting of several cases, and representing the weight of each case at 112 lbs. Some understanding appeared to have existed that the plaintiffs received the goods according to the invoice, and without reference to their actual weight, and evidence to some extent was given to show that, though there might have been a deficiency in the number of pounds, yet, having bought as alleged according to a certain invoice, that the weight should be considered as set forth in that invoice. His Honor ruled that no evidence could be given to vary in any way the original invoice, and the plaintiff was therefore entitled to the full weight, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary. The plaintiff had resold the fish to Mr. Dean, who discovered that the cases did not weigh as per invoice. He, however, purchased it at so much per pound, according to weight, and afterwards he sued Barlow for the deficiency and recovered a verdict against him. Upon this the plaintiff commenced the present action. On behalf of the defendants it was contended that the goods in question were sold according to a certain invoice, and that plaintiff was bound by his expressed consent to consider the weight correct; that defendants had always been ready to take back the goods, had received no notice of any survey being held upon the goods, and that so long a time had been permitted to elapse without the present claim being made, that the defendants had closed the accounts with their consignees in England, and were consequently prevented from recovering against them. Verdict for plaintiff. —Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Brown; for defendant, Mr. Templeton.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Moses, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hosking, Captain Scott, Mr. L. Samuel, and Mr. S. Samuel.

Fifteen drunkards were sentenced to pay some 10s., others 20s., or in default to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Ann Kendall, an idle and disorderly person, and who has frequently figured in the same character before this Bench, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and hard labour.

John Marooney, aged 61, was charged with petty larceny. John Moses, of George-street, dealer, deposed that yesterday forenoon he saw prisoner take down a pair of slippers (produced) which were hanging at his (witness) shop door, exposed for sale, put them under his jacket and walk away; he sent after him and gave him into custody. Prisoner chose to have the charge summarily disposed of, and was found guilty. To be imprisoned one calendar month.

Luke Lawrence, of Redfern, gardener, was brought before the Bench on a warrant issued at the instance of Eliza his wife, who deposed that about three months ago he had a severe fall from a bank on the side of Crown-street, where the road had been cut away, and received a severe shock, and has not since been in his right mind; sometimes very violent, and others more moderate, but always very excitable; he yesterday threatened that he would take her life, and feared that in his present state of mind, unless restrained, he will do himself or others some serious injury; prior to the accident spoken of, he was always a very kind husband. Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, deposed that defendant is decidedly of unsound mind, and is an unfit state to be at large. To give sureties to be of good behaviour for one month, or to be imprisoned one month.

Adam Burgess, of Camperdown, butcher, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Rose Ann, his wife, in which she alleged that he is an habitual drunkard, squandering his means, and neglecting to maintain her. He had made a practice of illusing her, in consequence of which about a fortnight since she was compelled to bring him before the Court, when the magistrates required him to enter into recognizances to keep the peace; in retaliation for this offensive proceeding he made an affidavit that she was of unsound mind, and not a fit person to be allowed at large, whereupon she was apprehended on a warrant, and locked up; next day he appeared to give evidence against her, and on cross-examination by Mr. Roberts admitted that he believed his wife was at least as sane as himself. In support of the complaint to-day several witnesses were called by Mr. Roberts, and cross-examined by Mr. Cory, in which, though it involved a large expenditure of time, nothing very particular was elicited in addition to the testimony of the complainant herself. To pay the sum of 20s. weekly for six months.

William Cormick, for making use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. William Meadows, for allowing a cow, his property, to be at large, was fined 5s. and costs.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Nicholas Boyle, for drunkenness, was fined 10s., in default 24 hours' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Gannon, found drunk in Cambridge-street, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Peter Zott, a deserter from the Odilia Margaretta, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

SETTLER'S HOME, ASHFIELD, 17th July.—White poley cow, branded like GW on near rump, and like W on off rump. Black cow, not visibly branded. Brindle cow, not visibly branded. Bay horse, black points, branded like M on H on near shoulder, about 14 hands high. To be sold on the 11th August.

## SYNODICAL ACTION.

### ST. PAUL'S, CHIPPENDALE AND REDFERN.

A MEETING of the members of the Church of England resident in this district, was held on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, to consider the questions propounded in the circular of the Lord Bishop, on the subject of a Church Constitution for the Diocese of Sydney. The attendance was numerous—nearly all the available seats in the school-room being occupied,—and much interest seemed to be evinced in the proceedings of the evening.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Alfred Stephen, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, who, having opened the meeting with prayer, briefly explained the object for which the parishioners were then assembled, viz., to give utterance to their opinion, as to whether it were desirable that the clergy and laity should *at once* be summoned to a conference upon the subject of a Synod, or whether it would be more advantageous to postpone such conference until further inquiries could be made, and fuller information obtained as to the working of the church assemblies recently formed in some of the neighbouring colonies. The Rev. CHAIRMAN said that he thought it unnecessary to occupy the time and attention of the meeting with any lengthened remarks, since they were called together not to hear what *his* opinion was, but to express *their own* unbiassed thoughts on a subject which concerned them all alike, and on which they were equally competent with himself to arrive at a conclusion. He hoped that no extraneous matter would be introduced in the course of the discussion which would probably arise, and that gentlemen strictly confining themselves to the question before them, would abstain from personalities, or the groundless imputation of motives. He would now proceed to read the circular,—which, as emanating from one to whom honour was due, was entitled to every respect at their hands, whether they dissented from its conclusions or not;—after which, he would be glad to hear any gentleman who might wish to address the meeting, provided he did so calmly, and dispassionately, remembering the deep importance of the subject, affecting, as it did, the best interests of their beloved Church, and, in some respects, it might be added, the spiritual welfare of their children's children.

MR. G. R. HURST rose and said: I have prepared a resolution, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I have divided into two parts. Before submitting it to the meeting, I am desirous of stating that it was committed to paper some time ago; in fact, before any meetings had been held for the purpose of considering the Bishop's circular. I think it right to mention this, because it appears to me to be desirable that the resolution, if adopted, should go forth as the free and independent opinion of the people of this parish, and that it should not be supposed that it had been framed in accordance with the expressed opinions of other parishes in which meetings have been already held. The resolution is as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, 1st. That a system of Government by Synod is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the Church in this diocese, and should be established with as little delay as may be consistent with the care and deliberation due to a subject of so much importance. 2nd. That an immediate conference of the Bishop, clergy, and laity on the subject is desirable.

That a constitutional form of church government is urgently needed appears to be the almost universal opinion, and I look upon the Bishop's circular as a virtual concession that such is the case; but whether this concession is the result of his own deliberate convictions, or may be attributable to the pressure from without, it is perhaps neither necessary nor desirable to inquire. Let it not be supposed that I wish to reflect upon the Bishop's conduct in this respect, or to institute invidious comparisons between our present diocesan and his venerated predecessor; and I should be sorry indeed if I should be betrayed into using one single expression bearing the slightest tinge of unpleasant personality. The subject of diocesan synods is not new to most of us. It emanated, years ago, from the conference of the five Bishops. The late Bishop of Sydney was the first to move in the matter, and this diocese, though likely to be last at the gaol, was the first to start in the race. Five years ago the subject was discussed in every parish in the colony, and subsequently at a conference of the bishop and clergy. It was decided that the time had arrived for a constitutional form of church government, and the bishop sailed for England for the purpose of removing any difficulties in the way that might exist in the mother country. We all know how the bishop died in the execution of his mission, and how the church was three years without a bishop; a lamentable state of affairs which could not have existed if we had been blessed with a church constitution. Five years ago I formed the opinion that Synodical Government was necessary, and I think so still. It is desirable for the laity; more so for the clergy; and most of all for the Bishop himself. The present position of the Bishop, with regard to the Church, is a curious anomaly, and it is surely desirable to relieve him as speedily as possible from the difficulties of his situation. The Bishop is appointed by the State; the State makes no distinction between the Church of England and any other religious body; in fact, it virtually ignores the existence of the Church of England altogether as a branch of the mother-Church, and absolutely refuses any recognition of it as a body connected with itself; and yet it (*i.e.* the State) claims the right to appoint the Bishop, and give him absolute, uncontrolled, and irresponsible power. What would be said, I wonder, if her Majesty's Prime Minister were to claim the right to appoint the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, or the Bishop of the Church of Rome in this colony? And yet these three religious denominations are as fully recognised by the State as the Church of England. I confess that I cannot see any greater legal right the State possesses over the one more than any of the others; and surely it must be acceptable to any right-minded bishop to be relieved from a position of absolute power, conferred by an authority concerning the exercise of which there is the slightest legal or moral doubt. The late bishop, we know, was anxious to divest himself of his irresponsible power, and to be relieved from his anomalous position; and I am willing to receive the circular which the reverend Chairman has read, as an earnest that our present diocesan is like minded. Perhaps the question may arise, in the minds of some of my younger fellow-parishioners, as to what a Synod is. If such be the case, I answer, it is church government by representation—a government in which the three orders of the church participate, the Bishop as the ecclesiastical head; the Clergy by their inherent right as ministers of the church, and the Laity by their elected representatives. The present position of the Bishop with regard to the Church may be compared to that of the Russian autocrat—his power is absolute and irresponsible. The effect of synodical government would be to place the Bishop in a more constitutional position; one which may be compared with that of the Queen of England, or the Governor of this colony. The Church of England does not claim infallibility for her bishops; and even if we were disposed to be satisfied with the administration of our present diocesan, we know not how soon we may have another bishop placed over us, whom it might be dangerous to trust with absolute and irresponsible power; and surely this is argument enough for the speedy settlement of the Church upon a more satisfactory basis. And now, with regard to the question of delay raised by the Bishop's circular. Believing, as I do, that a synod is urgently needed, I have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, that the sooner the matter is initiated the better. I have noticed that many of those who have advocated delay, have done so on the ground that the Bishop should have further time to ascertain the wants and wishes of his flock. But this is not a true way of putting the case. The Bishop himself does not make his request on any such grounds. He says expressly that he wishes to consult the Bishop of Melbourne. Why should he do so? Why should he pay such a poor compliment to his own clergy? What information can he expect to derive from a personal interview, which cannot be obtained by letter? Why should he seek to gain a more perfect knowledge of our requirements, by investigating the working of church government in a neighbouring diocese, in which the feelings and habits of the people in such matters are probably widely different from our own? When the Bishop of Melbourne instituted measures for the establishment of a synod in his diocese, he did not think it necessary to consult his metropolitan; and why our own bishop should think it necessary to consult one of his suffragans, I cannot possibly see. Far be it from me to advocate any hastily devised form of Church Government. The resolution I have submitted to the meeting expressly states—"With as little delay as may be consistent with the care and deliberation which a subject of such importance requires;" but I am strongly of opinion that the matter should be initiated at once, and in the proper place, viz.,—our own diocese. I now, Sir, beg to move the resolution, reserving anything further I may have to say on the subject to my reply, should the opinions of any of my f[illegible] parishioners be adverse to my own.

MR. JOSEPH COOK seconded the resolution.

MR. CASTLE claimed to say a few words before the resolution was put to the meeting. Some church constitution was undoubtedly wanted, and he thought, moreover, that we were quite competent to form one ourselves, and this without running any risk of infringing on the Queen's supremacy, or of raising any other such question, as he felt sure that no obstacle would be thrown, either by her Majesty or the English Government, in the way of the members of the Church of England in this colony, were they desirous for the privilege of self-government in matters ecclesiastical. Yet, whilst this was his opinion, he thought, nevertheless, that it must be patent to all that, since his arrival in the colony, the Bishop's time had been fully and laboriously occupied in the important duty of providing for the spiritual needs of many a heretofore neglected district. Thus it might reasonably happen, as indeed appears to be stated in the circular, that he really has not had time to give that careful thought and deliberate consideration to the subject of a synod which it imperatively required; and to this fact might fairly be attributed his anxiety to confer with his brethren. Now, though his lordship might have before him the stereotyped proceedings of 1852, yet, for all that, it could not be wondered at that he should require more time to form a judgment for himself, but even to look at the subject through other spectacles than his own. Looking at the matter in this light—making this fair allowance for his lordship's position, and ignorant, moreover, of many difficulties which, though unseen by them, were not improbably anticipated by their Bishop, he (Mr. Castle), though himself not favourable to much delay, would hesitate to dictate the course pointed out in the resolution. If the bishop wished to consult his right reverend brethren, though himself not seeing the necessity of it (as a matter of opinion), he would say by all means to his lordship "Do so;" and he would also suggest that no very immediate action should be taken, on account of the difficulty of obtaining speedily the deliberately-formed opinions of the more distant clergy and laity. For these reasons he would wish the two parts of the resolution to be put separately, for, though quite prepared to vote for the first part, he felt some difficulty about the second, mainly because he thought that if the meeting carried it they would be taking too much upon themselves.

MR. BIBB was of opinion that the meeting should confine itself to giving a definite answer—yes or no—to the bishop's queries. If deemed otherwise, he would prefer that the first part only of the resolution should be put. He certainly thought, however, that it was below the dignity of the Metropolitan Bishop to proceed to Melbourne to consult his suffragans upon a subject to settle which they had ample talent and experience in their own colony, seeing that these bishops had not deemed it necessary on their part to consult the Metropolitan.

MR. READ would support the resolution in its entirety. He had long been of opinion that a church constitution was indispensably necessary, as the power exercised by the bishop was too irresponsible, especially as regards the administration of church funds,—and in this respect the Church Society, in his opinion, had made matters no better. Why should they delay, when they had such men to help them as Sir Alfred Stephen, and Sir W. Burton, and others?

The Hon. A. LUTWYCHE was decidedly of opinion that too great a delay had already occurred. The sooner the matter was, at any rate, initiated, the better it would be for the Church. If the bishop requires information, he can obtain none more satisfactory than that which will be surely afforded by the proposed conference. He cordially supported the resolution, which had been very ably introduced to their notice by the mover.

MR. WILLIAM KEMP supported the resolution exactly as it stood, and said that, granting for a moment the necessity of going to Melbourne, why should there not first be a conference, so that a beginning should be made, and the Synod thus become a fact? Before the exact form of their constitution was finally settled, or matters of detail arranged, he agreed that all care should be taken to avail themselves of the experience of others. Then, if the bishop chose to go to Melbourne, by all means let him go.

MR. CASTLE said that, as it appeared in the course of the discussion that the second part of the resolution was after all a direct reply to a question put by the Bishop himself—a fact which he had overlooked—he would withdraw his proposition that the resolution should be divided into two.

The resolution having been put from the chair, it was carried unanimously.

Before concluding the business of the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said he was happy to find that at this (which he believed was the largest parochial meeting yet held in their district) so much unanimity prevailed on the very important subject which had engaged their attention. For himself, he fully agreed with the resolution, and he might add, with most of the remarks which fell from the speakers. Five years ago he had presided over a meeting held in the adjoining parish, during the absence of Canon Walsh in England, and the decision which was then arrived at as to the expediency of having a synod or convention, he believed to have been a sound one. At a conference of the clergy held in the same year, and in which he (the Chairman) took a part, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that a constitution was essential to the well-being of our Church in this colony. If that were true five years ago, he thought that, taking all things into consideration, it was true five-fold now. And, therefore, he was of opinion—indeed consistency alone would require it—that no time should be lost in calling together the clergy and laity, to meet the Bishop, in order that unitedly they might come to a final conclusion on this vitally important matter, and thus (which was all he looked for in the first instance) "make a beginning," as one gentleman had already observed. He trusted that such a step, as being the first decided and unmistakable one towards the establishment of a sound and well-considered form of church government, would have the effect of allaying the spirit of dissatisfaction and division which past delay (though he himself believed this to have been, up to this point, quite unavoidable) had seemed widely to engender, and that it would tend, by God's blessing, to further that godly union and concord which was so devoutly to be desired, and earnestly prayed for.

### ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH, SURRY HILLS.

A meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bishop of Sydney's circular in reference to the establishment of a Church Constitution and Synod in the diocese of Sydney, was convened for Friday evening last, in the school room of St. Michael's Church, on which occasion several members of the congregation worshipping there met; and their pastor (the Rev. Hulton S King) having taken the chair and offered up prayer, a considerable discussion for some time was carried on, when it was unanimously resolved that the matter, the consideration of which the meeting were called upon to offer an opinion being of such grave importance, an adjournment should take place to the Monday evening following, to admit of a larger attendance, and the rev. Chairman was requested to avail himself of the intervening Sabbath to invite the attendance of his congregation.

Such adjourned meeting accordingly took place on Monday evening last, and was well attended. The Rev. HULTON S. KING having again taken the chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer, read the Bishop of Sydney's circular, and invited an expression of opinion upon its contents.

MR. G. H. ROWLEY, after a few remarks upon the great responsibility to be borne by the Bishop upon the initiation, and eventual carrying out of such an important measure as the establishment of a church constitution, and making allusion to the heavy duties his lordship had found awaiting him on his arrival in his diocese two years ago, after a long abeyance of the episcopate, necessarily preventing him from affording his attention to the present matter—duties which he had with such energy, zeal, and signal success carried out—begged to move the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of the members of the Church of England comprising the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills, that the second of the propositions contained in the Lord Bishop of Sydney's circular addressed to his Clergy, and through them to their respective congregations, viz.:—"*That it is desirable to allow further time to elapse in order that enquiries may be made and information obtained as to the best mode of proceeding,*" be considered the most expedient to be adopted by his lordship; and that such being the sense of this meeting, an expression of the same be formally conveyed to the Bishop by the Rev. Chairman.

MR. H. LANGLEY seconded the resolution, expressing his entire and cordial concurrence in the remarks of the previous speaker.

MR. LUMSDAINE supported the opinions of both speakers in an energetic speech.

MR. MOORE, after expressing his high respect for the Bishop and the Church of which he was a member, thought that the time was arrived for immediate action, and moved an amendment upon the original motion, as follows—

That this meeting is of opinion that the conference upon the subject of a Church Synod should be called as soon as possible, and that the Lord Bishop be requested to take steps for convening the same on his return from his intended journey to Melbourne.

MR. PEEK agreed in opinion with the last speaker; and after a speech of some length, seconded the amendment.

Upon the amendment being put by the Chairman, it was declared to be negatived.

Upon the original motion being put, it was carried by a considerable majority.

The CHAIRMAN then claimed a short time to express his own opinions upon the subject under discussion, and did so in an eloquent and energetic speech, detailing at length the effects of the untiring zeal of the Bishop of Sydney during a past period when great difficulties had had to be encountered, and which he had most successfully met, and claiming on his behalf, and as a matter of right, of courtesy, and of justice, the necessity of acceding to his lordship's expressed wish for having time for deliberation upon a matter of such grave importance as the establishment and formation of a church constitution. The reverend gentleman also took occasion to express doubts as to the necessity of a synod such as proposed, giving it as his opinion that the existing powers of the Bishop might be modified, and other arrangements of advantage to the Church effected, by an alteration in the existing Church Act.

The meeting, the proceedings of which were conducted in a spirit of great harmony, then broke up, the Chairman having pronounced the benediction.

## PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ELECTORAL LISTS.—The electoral roll, as regards the duties of the compilers, is now completed; of the list for Parramatta North we believe the duty has been well performed, but in reference to Parramatta South, or in other words the parish of St. John's, the work is not so well done. The following are the returns, as nearly as we can make them:—The town of Parramatta, 978; claimants, 150; objections filed, 75. North Riding of the county of Cumberland, 734; claimants, 35; and objections filed, 7. South Riding, 520; claimants, 15; objection, 1. The town of Liverpool, which is also in this police district, numbers as follows:—On the list, 125; claimants, 1.

OUR SUPPLY OF WATER.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Staff, and M'Roberts, waited on Mr. F. O. Darvall, police magistrate, on Tuesday last, to represent the alarming state of the old dam across the Parramatta River. It appears that the late floods have so completely wrecked the dam, that unless something be immediately done, the supply of water to the town in a week or two will altogether fail. Mr. Darvall informed the deputation that he had written to the Government on the subject just after the damage had taken place, and that the Colonial Architect had been to see the dam, which would, no doubt, be promptly attended to.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Mrs. Beer has been highly successful in her talented lectures at the Court House in this town, upon the science of phrenology, as also in the large number of all classes of persons who have visited her at her rooms for the purpose of procuring the phrenological development of their heads. Several lectures of the course have yet to be given.

CHILDREN BITTEN BY A DOG.—Two interesting children were playing in George-street East, the other day, when a savage dog, belonging to Bill, the fisherman, managed to get loose, and severely lacerated both. One of the children indeed was horribly torn in the calf of the leg. The little sufferers had their wounds promptly dressed, and the owner of the dog, very properly, destroyed him forthwith.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—(Before Messrs. Darvall, P. Simpson, and J. Lackey.)—Mathias Maloney was charged with assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, on Saturday night. Constable Rafter being sworn deposed, I was on duty, near defendant's public-house, and he (defendant) said to me, Rafter, if a publican's lamp is out you can see it, but you cannot see a pistol presented at a man; constable Murphy was with me; I saw a person running, and I pursued him to New's public-house, where I saw Richard Rafter, who was jumping on a young man; I entered, and looked into three rooms for a person, who it was said had presented a pistol, but I found no such person; Mr. New assured me that no such person had entered his premises. Cornelius New deposed, I am a publican, on Saturday night last my servant was turning the lamp, and I told him not to open the door, but when the police spoke I opened it; the constable and another person came in and asked if a party was there who had presented a pistol at another man; I replied that no such person was there; they then went out, and shortly after returned again; I offered the constable some refreshment, but they both refused; Maloney came in, and taking the constable by the collar, said, you b——, I have got you, and will give you in charge; Maloney is a strong powerful man, and could handle them as he liked; defendant took them, and said, I will put you in the lock-up, and he took them away; when defendant collared the constables I said, let the men alone. For the defence, Maloney complained of the rough treatment he had received from the constable Rafter. The Bench considered the case made out, and fined defendant £5. Mr. Gould appeared for Maloney.

PROSPECT.—Our correspondent says:—The peace of this usually quiet village was disturbed by an affray which took place the other day at "The Fox under the Hill," kept by Mr. Hill. The parties were brought before Messrs. Darvall and Lawson, at the Police Office, Parramatta. Richard Pike (whose face appeared much injured) deposed—I am a farmer, and reside at Prospect; on Wednesday last I went to Hill's to get a glass, and seeing James Goodin, the defendant; I said, "How are you?" he replied, "None the better for seeing you, you double-jointed wretch," and struck me on the face; I closed with him, and we both fell: his companions said, "Now is the time to serve him out;" I was struck whilst in the act of stooping, to pick up a batten; defendant said to Murphy, "Come and see fair play, or I will knock your teeth down your throat." Goodin, who appeared to have lost part of his nose, stated in his defence, that Pike had attacked him a few evenings before, and that one was as much to blame as the other. Their Worships said that they felt it their duty not only to deal with the case as it came before them, but to give parties to understand that unless such conduct was put a stop to, loss of life would in many such cases be the consequence. James Goodin was sentenced to one week in gaol.

## NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 22.—On Saturday last, the Bishop of this diocese visited Newcastle for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a spacious church, which is to be erected here, in the newly constituted parish of St. John the Evangelist, at Lake Macquarie Road, and which, seated in the centre of a large mining population, who have hitherto had to go a considerable distance to public worship, will supply a long existing and important want in that district. The schoolhouse and teacher's residence, which are under the same roof, and the parsonage for the use of the incumbent are already completed, and seem well adapted for the objects intended—particularly in the principal requisite of room. The buildings are of brick, and, from a distance, where the whole can be taken in by the eye, have a handsome appearance. The school-house seems calculated to accommodate a large number of children, and in so populous neighbourhood such as this could the want of a public school have been hitherto more severely felt, nor could any class of persons have been more sensible of the consequent loss which their children have been sustaining than are the miners themselves.

The ceremony took place in the afternoon, when Divine service was celebrated at the Cathedral, from which his lordship proceeded immediately after to Lake Macquarie Road, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Wilton, M.A., the Rev. L. R. Rumsey, the incumbent of the newly formed parish; the large and respectable congregation, including many of the miners, which had attended Divine service, and by the children of the parochial and Sunday schools of the parish of Christ Church, the whole forming a numerous and interesting procession. After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone had been completed, his lordship addressed the people assembled, whom, especially the parishioners of the new parish, he congratulated upon having erected for them, without cost to themselves, such noble buildings as those which had been constructed, or were in course of construction, around where they stood; the large and commodious school-house would, his lordship said, be used temporarily for the celebration of Divine service until their church would be complete, and he exhorted the parishioners to avail of the opportunity of attending public worship, which would be now afforded them close to their homes, and to secure for their children the advantages which they might derive from a regular attendance at the school, for which a highly competent teacher had been procured in Mr. Burrowes, the master.

At his lordship's request, Arthur Hodgson, Esq., the general superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company, addressed the assemblage, and begged the parishioners to avail of the advantages now presented to themselves and their children; and while fully concurring with his lordship in the extent of of obligation due to the munificence of a member of the Australian Agricultural Company in England, who had given so large a sum towards the erection of the buildings, said that their thanks were also much due to the Bishop for having advanced upon loan the large sum of £2300 to enable them to complete the church.

The Reverend Canon Wilton having been then called upon by his lordship, said that on the 3rd of the present month he had been twenty-six years incumbent of the parish of Christ Church, Newcastle, a large part of which would now form part of the new parish of St. John; and that he was deeply gratified that such ample accommo-

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dation had been provided for the new parishioners, which their rapidly increasing numbers required, and which could not now for that reason be afforded to them all in his own church. A deep debt of gratitude was therefore due by them to those who had thus provided for their spiritual and educational wants, in a place which so recently was a mere bush, and that the fruits of that day's good work would not have fully ripened until all present had been laid in the dust.

The Rev. L. R. Ramsey concluded a series of short addresses by saying that he trusted that, with God's help, he should be enabled to minister amongst the parishioners with acceptance, and to devote himself with all his energies to the spiritual welfare and instruction of the children of the schools and of the youth of the parish.

The ceremony, which was throughout of the most interesting character, and which had commenced by singing the 100th Psalm, was concluded with the Evening Hymn, and the Apostolic benediction from the Bishop—the children present being, at its conclusion, treated with buns, kindly provided by the ladies for them. On the following day, Sunday, the Bishop preached at the morning service in the new schoolroom, where, in future, until the completion of the church, the Rev. L. R. Ramsey will officiate at morning and evening service on each Sunday. The Bishop returned on Monday to his residence at Morpeth.

## NEW ZEALAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, July 7th, 1857.—Although it be "a long lane that has no turning," and though Auckland has long been struggling through a dreary and a devious waste, I incline to hope that she has at least mastered the "turning" point, and is now about to emerge upon a broader and a brighter path.

The political history of this Province for the last few years has been a painful and disastrous one. Colonel Wynyard, after a close contest with the head of a mercantile firm of almost omnipotent influence, was elected first Superintendent. Having no schemes of his own to carry out, but being animated with a sincere and honest desire to serve the colony with the like zeal which had characterised him during his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor, his election to the Superintendency was greeted with as much satisfaction as his subsequent resignation was received with apprehension and regret.

When Colonel Wynyard became Superintendent, he entered upon office with a Council of very divided political sentiments. There were many representatives warm friends and advocates of Mr. Brown, who, of course, were on the watch to smite the Colonel, should he have been found tripping; but not only was he not to be caught, but so strikingly beneficial to the Province were the measures which his Executive introduced—so straightforward and conciliatory were they in their intercourse with the Council and the public at large, that opposition became a myth, and some of the strongest of the Brown's were won to support and take office with a Government which so well deserves the public sympathy and respect. Towards the close of that Government Mr. Whitaker, then the Provincial Law Adviser, brought forward a code of land laws, which were framed with the express view of giving an impetus to beneficial colonisation, by rendering land attainable to *working settlers* at an easy price, and upon an extended credit. The law was enacted, but it was never carried out, and the consequence has been most disastrous to the province, inasmuch as its liberal provisions attracted capital and labour both from Great Britain and the colonies to the grievous injury alike of the immigrants and the province.

On the retirement of Colonel Wynyard, Mr. Whitaker vainly contested the Superintendency with Mr. Brown. The influence and perseverance of the latter placed him ahead of his competitor, and he entered upon office with no respect for the measures by which his predecessor had subdued opposition, and secured all but universal confidence and respect, but with a determination to pull down and destroy all that he had carefully and considerately built up. The Whitaker Land Code was the first to feel the force of Mr. Brown's hostility. With his usual craft, he pretended to be desirous of carrying it out, but inexorably burked it, under the pretext of its details being cumbrous, complicated, and unworkable! Liberal land laws are not calculated for such as are "lords of wastes, and princes of deserts," so that the indignant and injured immigrants, who first flocked to and than fled these shores ought to complain not of the colony breaking faith, but of Mr. Brown having sacrificed the colony.

It is unnecessary to trace the Superintendency of Mr. Brown, or that of his partner Dr. Campbell, who followed in his wake. During the brief and ignominious term allotted to both, measures that had been wisely enacted were repealed—the City Council, which worked well for city interests, was replaced by a reckless and expensive Board of Works. The Harbour Committee, which had laboured zealously and efficiently in furtherance of harbour improvements, was first financially starved and then contumeliously dismissed. Money was largely borrowed, and lavishly disbursed—party rancour was fed and fanned—and the Province was driven down the road to ruin.

Mr. Brown quickly discovered that, though he could govern his own election, he could not govern the country. Dr. Campbell, who was chosen under the impression that he was a more moderate and better man, was as quick in undeceiving his friends as his foes. The wrong man in the wrong place never was more strikingly or more painfully exemplified; but he had thus much common sense, that he retired from office for which he found himself unfit, and, like his parner, Mr. Brown, before him, took his departure from a country which their joint misrule has plunged into debt and difficulty.

It would have been well for Auckland had Messrs. Brown and Campbell carried their prime minister Mr. Carleton along with them; but they left him as an evil legacy to plague us.

When Dr. Campbell relinquished office, it was a matter of anxious consideration with the country who should be his successor. Mr. J. A. Gilfillan came forward *before* Dr. Campbell resigned, but under such extremely suspicious circumstances that his committee found it necessary to advertise "no connection with Carleton." Mr. Williamson presented himself at a later period, *after* Dr. Campbell had retired. His recommendations to the constituency were an early residence and considerable stake in the colony, a consistent and unselfish advocacy of her interests, and unflinching fidelity, zeal, and intelligence in discharge of his several trusts as representative, not only of the province in the Provincial Legislature, but of the colony in the General Assembly. Such were the recommendations which placed Mr. Williamson in the Superintendency by much the largest majority that has ever yet been polled.

Mr. Williamson's return was a mortal blow to Mr. Carleton and the knot with which he had surrounded himself; but hopes were cherished that, with a Council elected under the auspices of Dr. Campbell, manœuvering and management might effect Mr. Williamson's overthrow. At the best, the new Superintendent had but a bare and unorganised majority in the Council, whilst the Opposition had been long and thoroughly disciplined; prepared by every artifice to embarrass, and if possible, to oust the new Government. In this hope, when Dr. Pollen resigned his seat for the suburbs, (against whose return Mr. David Graham petitioned) a minority of the Council refused to recognise the validity of the Superintendent's writ for a new election, and profiting by the occasion of a house in which they were that day in the ascendancy, they passed a vote, and there and then led Mr. Graham from the gallery to the Council floor as the sitting member. In the meantime, an election, as ordained by law, took place, and Mr. Daldy was returned without opposition. He, too, was introduced by Mr. Graham's brother, as member for the suburbs, and then the fight of trick and faction waxed fierce. The Speaker, instead of commanding the ejection of one or other intruders, and taking the responsibility of deciding who that intruder was, contented himself with the remark that he was not aware of there being any vacancy in the Council; but obstinately refused to put a resolution proposed that the sense of the full Council should be taken on the introduction of Mr. Graham. This brought about the "dead-lock." The Superintendent prorogued the Council; leaving them time to reflect, he incurred the responsibility of taking the Government into his own hands. This was an act of firmness which the faction little anticipated, and it has been a grievous matter to them that the province has not only been well and economically governed, but that many of their former supporters have been brought to confess that more extensive and permanent improvements have been made, in town and country, under the present Superintendency than during that of all the others.

Notwithstanding this, *coute qui coute*, the Superintendent must be got rid of, in order, if possible, that the Carleton confederacy might be restored to place and power. But how was that to be accomplished in the teeth of an adverse constituency? Why, by attempting the destruction of the constituency; by contriving the disqualification of voters, and that under the flimsy pretext of purifying the Electoral Roll,—a roll which the confederacy were the first to corrupt, and by means of which corruption they were enabled to elect two superintendents. The "dodge" was in every respect worthy of the despairing "dodger." It was plausible; and with a Bench, in which Progress Justices were so largely in the ascendant, likely to prove successful. A committee, of which Progress Magistrates were members, was formed, and objections were taken, from the Superintendent downwards, to the most independent and unexceptionable man in the country. So boldly and unblushingly was this intrigue conducted, that in administering the magisterial oath to some of the new J.P.'s, the Chief Justice found it necessary to caution them how they acted. Still, as the movers imagined, the work went bravely on, until on Monday, the 19th ultimo, the largest bench of magistrates ever convened in Auckland—twenty-nine being present—met for revision of the electoral roll. Referring to the journals for details, it need only here be said that with all their craft and cunning the confederacy managed their business so clumsily that the first out of seven substantial objections proved fatal, and the revision of the roll was taken from the hands of corrupt partisans and reserved for reformation by the General Assembly. The objections on both sides amounted to at least 2500; but the moment the Carleton schemes were kicked out of Court, the constitutional defenders of the roll, who had only taken action for self-protection, withdrew all their objections, although they had been carefully and correctly prepared. And yet, after all this, Mr. Joseph May, a Progress Justice, and member of Carleton's ex Executive Council, strove hard with an indignant and disgusted Court to establish a right of hearing of individual objections! Mr. Bracey, counsel for the *soi disant* Purification Committee, warmly repudiated any participation in the trick of Mr. May, which, of course, proved to be a disgraceful failure. I rejoice to say that no exultation has been manifested by the winners. Theirs was no triumph of party—it was a victory of principle, in which the State, station, and integrity of the province were at stake; they have comported themselves in a manner worthy of the occasion, and in a spirit which has already disarmed many of their opponents, and is calculated to conciliate more.

Foiled in their endeavour to "*fling*" the Superintendent by means of the contrived "dead lock"—frustrated in their effort to get rid of him by the sacrifice of the constituency and degradation of the province, a new scheme, it is said, has been devised by their untiring and unscrupulous Machiavel. That *move* is to withdraw Mr. Graham from the Council, to petition the General Government to repeal the allowance of dissolution for which the Superintendent applied *before* the Purification Confederacy had been discomfited; dissolution, as they themselves had declared being his only means of escape from the "dead-lock" in which they imagined they had irretrievably placed him. The opinion which they seem to entertain of the Government of New Zealand is not very flattering either to the Governor or his Ministers, if they suppose that the one, after advising, and the other after having granted a dissolution, can be induced, at the instance of a baffled and unscrupulous confederacy, to retract a deliberate, constitutional, act.

Mr. Williamson is again before the constituency; and, if opposed at all, his return is confidently counted on by a far larger majority than the last. Mr. Busby has put forward an address. Dr. Stratford has not been quite so courteous. In a counter-address, very generally regarded as a *skit*, he declares that Mr. Busby would not be "the right man in the right place," and offers himself instead.

The prevalent impression is that Mr. Williamson will not merely be re-elected by a sweeping majority, but that he will be supported by a Council composed of men to whom the interests of the country are dearer than those of party—men resolved to extricate Auckland from the long and miry lane in which she has been long and helplessly floundering—men who will do their best in development of her manifold natural resources—who will impart a better tone to her councils—and do their utmost to fuse her long jarring and discordant elements in a spirit of good will and unity. This is the turning point at which I hopefully believe we have arrived; and it is to furnish this point of fresh departure that I have entered at so much length upon a sketch of the past.

With a strong and prudent Government, great and beneficial measures will be undertaken. Our city—our harbour—our roads, bridges, and watercourses will be immediately provided for. The Land Laws will be revised, and inducements to practical colonisation will be held out, equally liberal and more simple than the attractive Whitaker Code. A good deal of land—from 300,000 to 400,000 acres, stretching from the East Coast to the West, has lately been acquired from the natives, and more is under offer—so that a law once passed, and with a Superintendent and Council disposed to administer it in a liberal spirit, a large infusion of blood, bone, and means may be confidently counted on. We have had a third importation of Nova Scotians, and the steadiness and success of their precursors is the best certificate of their worth as colonists. Others are about to follow, and Canadians and Germans only wait to learn that the country is open to location to migrate largely hither. Even yet our Northern lands are but imperfectly known; but there are now many surveyors at work, and disclosures of rich agricultural and pastoral tracts are constantly being made. Perhaps a more convincing proof of the estimate in which Auckland continues to be held could not be adduced than the simple fact that within the last month the land in Queen-street has been sold at £40 per foot frontage; suburban land at from £30 to £40 per acre; and other properties at very satisfactory rates.

The season has been of a very mixed character, hard gales and heavy rains following fast upon days of summer's beauty and brightness. Heavier and more frequent rains have fallen than during many past winters; still, as a whole, the winter has been seasonable, and floods and perishing droughts are, happily, never experienced here.

A considerable, and an uneasy, sensation has been created by the report that Sydney, whilst closing with Mr. Wetton, for the mail contract, via Panama, has ignored the interests of Auckland, and that, with a giant's strength, she has pursued towards us the self-same ungenerous course which she so strongly deprecated being adopted by Melbourne in respect to herself. If it be so, however unkind the cut, we must only grin and bear it. The weakest invariably go to the wall, and it cannot be expected that even towards the colony the first to entertain the proposal of Mr. Wetton, Sydney should be content to render even-handed justice, if she imagined her own interests were affected in ever so slight a degree. But it may be possible that in doing wrong to Auckland Sydney may inflict an injury upon herself. It may be in her power to impede or to promote our prosperity, and it may be a question worth the consideration of her commercial men and political economists, whether the delivery of their mails an hour or two sooner would compensate for retarding the progress of a colony which has long been one of her largest customers, and whose powers of consumption, as well as of production, she might be enabled materially to increase. From a letter from Mr. Robert Gilfillan, published in the *New Zealander*, it would appear that Sydney capitalists are anxious to invest money in land at Wellington, making that place the port of arrival and departure of the Panama steamers; but I would remind Mr. Gilfillan, and through him the Sydney capitalists said to be inclined for such investment, that when the Wellington Government rapaciously sought such a monopoly, and offered £20,000 a year of their borrowed capital to secure it, that Mr. Wetton reminded them that there were physical objections, in the shape of winds and waves, to such an arrangement. I have heard of no method by which Mr. Wetton's objection can be obviated; but I can readily perceive, if there be such a plethora of capital in Sydney as to tempt to speculation in New Zealand, how capital may be much more advantageously invested. Mr. Gilfillan himself indicates the means; it is by the construction of a ship canal, and uniting the waters of the Waitemata and the Manukau at the Whau, where a township has already been surveyed and laid out. Were Sydney capitalists, in concert with Auckland colonists, to undertake such a work, I feel confident the object could be speedily, successfully, and profitably accomplished. Sydney and Auckland would be brought eight and forty hours nearer to each other. Every mast from the westward would pass through that canal to Auckland. An impetus to agriculture and commerce would be given, in which Australia at large could not fail beneficially to participate. They who improved might depend on building upon sure and solid foundations, and not on a site which the first earthquake might scatter to the four winds of heaven.

With respect to freights from the Nelson gold-fields, when the natives have finally arranged the terms with the Government respecting the Coromandel Diggings, that auriferous region will not be long in drawing attention to its dormant wealth.

Meantime, whilst steam communication is in abeyance, the attention of Auckland is being directed to render the mail service as perfect as possible by a class of superior sailing-packets; and there are those who consider that communication can be kept up as regularly, if not more so, by means of three powerful clipper schooners, as by one steamer.

The Church of England is about to lose one of its ablest and most zealous ministers by the return to England of Archdeacon Abraham. I regret to say he leaves us in consequence of a severe and painful accident. Some time since he was kicked in the arm by a horse. The limb was supposed to be fractured; it proves to be dislocated, and he visits England to obtain the best advice.

VOYAGEUR.

## CUNONIACEÆ, &c., &c.
### No. 12.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—1. Amongst the smaller trees of this neighbourhood there are few more graceful and ornamental than three belonging to the order *Cunoniaceæ*, viz., *Ceratopetalum gummiferum* (commonly called "the Christmas bush"), *C. apetalum*, and *Callicoma serratafolia*. The first of these derives its name from the antler-like appearance of the petals, and belongs to the class *decandria* of Linnæus. Calyx five-parted, permanent, bearing the stamens, petals five pinnatified; anthers sparred; capsule covered in the bottom of the calyx, two celled. Leaves ternate, opposite, toothed, petioles more than half the length of the leaf, panicle of flowers pink, terminal. *C. apetalum* has small white flowers similar in character to the other species, but without petals. Leaves opposite, ovate lanceolate, sometimes more than seven inches long, acuminate, toothed. I have not noticed these trees attaining a greater height than twenty feet, but in some parts they are said to be much higher. The wood of both species is white, and is frequently called "Lightwood" by workmen, being useful, it is said, to coach-builders. The gum exuding from these trees is fragrant, especially in the second species, and the wood retains an agreeable scent for some time. *Callicoma serratafolia* derives its name from *kalos* (beautiful) and *coma* (hair), in allusion to the tufted yellow heads of flowers for which it is remarkable. This shrub belongs to the class *dodecandria*, order *digynia*, of Linnæus. The flowers are in dense round heads; calyx, four or five-leaved; corolla, none; leaves, lanceolate, acuminate, dentato-serrate, opposite, smooth above, and whitish beneath, more than four inches long. *Callicoma* grows nearer to the water than the other trees, and has a more shrubby appearance. All of them flower about Christmas, and impart cheerfulness to the landscape. These trees have attracted the notice of gardeners, and they may be seen in several shrubberies near Sydney. If planted near the water they thrive very well; but if moved to a dry soil, they become stunted in their growth, and lose the brilliant hue which they have in our creeks.

2. Of the order *Myrsinaceæ* we have *Myrsine variabilis* and *Ægiceras fragrans*. *Myrsine* derives its name from a Greek word equivalent to myrtle; and modern botanists have applied the name to a genus of African shrubs This shrub belongs to the class *polygamia*, order *diœcia* of Linnæus, and the species *M. variabilis*, which grows on the banks of the Parramatta River, the North Rocks, and other places, has the umbels axillary, sessile; pedicels glabrous; leaves obovate, oblong, sometimes lanceolate, entire or toothed (generally the latter); anthers sessile; corolla four or five parted. The flowers are small and inconspicuous. *Ægiceras fragrans* is a small tree, growing near the salt water, and, according to Brown, extends from the tropics to 34° S. The word denotes "goat's-horn"—a name derived from the hornlike appearance of the roots. This tree roots out of its seed-vessel into the mud, like mangroves, and belongs to the class Pentandria, order monogynia of Linnæus: calyx five-cleft; petals, five; capsule curved, one-celled, one-valved, one-seeded; flowers white and exceedingly fragrant.

3. The order *Myoporaceæ* has the genera *Myoporum* and *Avicennia* here. They both belong to the class *didynamia*, order *angiospermia* of Linnæus. The word *myoporum* is derived from *myo*, to shut up, and *poros*, a pore; the spots which cover the leaves being, as it were, pores closed with some semi-transparent substance. The calyx is five-parted; corolla campanulate, with a spreading nearly equal; five-parted limb; drupe, one, two-seeded, with two-celled nuts. We have two species, both of which are described by Brown. *M. ellipticum* has small white flowers, leaves elliptical, bluntish, mucronate, and branches smooth, sepals lanceolate, very acute, orifice of corolla villous. *M. debile* has leaves lanceolate, toothed at the end, entire at the base, drupes compressed shorter than calyx, stem prostrate. The fruit is eatable, though not of a very agreeable flavour. Loudon marks the colour "white;" but the species here has a purplish tinge. *Avicennia* is so called from Avicennes, a Persian physician; like *Ægiceras*, it grown in the mud near the shore, but is a larger tree and has small orange-coloured flowers. Lindley remarks, "Its creeping roots often curving for the space of six feet above the mud before they stick into it, and the naked asparagus-like suckers which they throw up, have a singular appearance." He also states that the bark of *A. tomentosa*, or the white mangrove of Brazil, is in great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning. I mentioned this to a tanner residing in Parramatta, but, after trying some of the bark, he said it was far inferior to the wattle. The wood is white, and useful for the knees of boats. *Avicennia* and *Ægiceras* are commonly called mangroves, but the true mangrove belongs to the shores of the tropics, and forms a close thicket down to the verge of the ocean.

4. *Elæocarpus cyaneus* belongs to the family *Tiliaceæ*, and derives its name from its blue fruit, which resembles that of the olive. It is of the class *polyandria*, order *monogynia*, calyx five-leaved, petals five, torn, anthers two-valved at the end. Drupe with a curly nut, leaves alternate, oblong lanceolate, serrate, netted racemes, axillary clustered. This is a very pretty tree, growing to the height of ten or twelve feet, and about Christmas it is covered with white flowers. The leaves resemble those of *C. apetalum*, but are smaller. Some of the Elæocarps in India are considered useful by the natives, the fruit being formed into necklaces and set in gold, and others are used in curries or pickled. The drupes of *E. cyaneus* are very acid, but I am not aware that it is applied to any purpose in this colony.

4. Of the *Casuarinaceæ*, Beefwoods, or Oaks of the colony, three are three species here, two diœcious (that is having male and female flowers on separate trees), and one monœcious (that is having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another). This family is enumerated in Loudon amongst the plants of the 21st class of Linnæus, *Monœcia monandria*, but the majority of the species described by him belong more properly to the 22nd class. The word *Casuarina* is derived from the *casuar* or *cassowary* of this country, because the foliage of the tree resembles the plumage of that bird. The *he* and *she oak* (words said to be corrupted from the aboriginal name for the tree) is *C. torulosa*, or cork-barked casuarina. Mr. Backhouse calls the she-oak *C. quadrivalvis*, but this term is not used by some writers, all the species in the male flowers having an envelope of four valves. The swamp oak is *C. paludosa*. With respect to the monœcious species, it resembles the forest oak in its appearance and general character, but it does not occur frequently in this neighbourhood, nor does it grow so large as the others. Although these trees have no leaves they are highly important on account of their timber, which is considered hard, heavy, and durable. The Malays, as well as the aboriginal inhabitants of this colony, used to make clubs and other implements of the wood, and the forest oak especially can be made into handsome furniture; it is also valuable for shingles, being preferred by many to those split from any other wood, and it is a favourite with the bakers, who sometimes give as much as £1 a load for it. *C. paludosa* is also useful for firewood, and is said to be well adapted for handles to tools, whilst in some parts it is used in the construction of casks, &c. Horses are very fond of the young branches of the forest oak, and persons travelling in the bush are sometimes relieved by chewing the cones as well as the branches of this tree.

6. The far-famed "native cherry" *Exocarpus cupressiformis* belongs to the natural order *thymelaceæ*, but why it was called cherry I cannot conceive, for it does not bear the slightest resemblance to that tree. The word Exocarpus is derived from two Greek words signifying that is has the fruit on the outside, because the nut appears to be seated on the outside of the pericarp; and the tree belongs to the 21st class of the Linnæus, *monœcia, pentandria*. The male flower has the calyx five-leaved, and the female, the style simple and short, the drupe one-seeded, placed on a fleshy receptacle. This tree seldom grows higher than 15 or 16 feet, and has a cypress-like appearance. Its wood is hard and may be turned for handles, &c. To this family also belongs the genus *Pimelea*, 39 species of which are described. There are only two, however, in this neighbourhood, *P. linifolia* and *P. curviflora*. The first has small white flowers and is abundant everywhere. It has the involucre four-leaved, leaflets broad, ovate, smooth on both sides, much shorter than the head, leaves linear stalked, one-nerved, corolla silky. *P. curviflora* is found near the Waterworks. The flower is somewhat brown in its appearance, and not by any means conspicuous. Brown describes it as follows:—"Leaves linear-oblong, above glabrous, underneath having somewhat silky adpressed hairs, the heads lateral, few-flowered, perianth silky, tube curved, limb unequal." This genus derives its name from *pimele*, fat, and belongs to the class *diandria*, order *monogynia*.

7. The family *Rhamnaceæ* is represented here as *Cryptandra* and *Pomaderris*. The genus *Cryptandra* derives its name from *cryptos*, hidden, and *aner andros*, a male, in allusion to the stamens being hidden by the petals. The only species which I have noticed is *C. ericifolia*, growing on the banks of Duck River, and flowering in May or June. It is a small heath-like plant, and at first sight looks very similar to *Lissanthe*. It belongs to the class *pentandria*, order *monogynia*. *Pomaderris* (so called from *poma*, lid, and *derris*, a skin, in allusion to the peculiar membranous covering to the capsule), grows plentifully in the neighbourhood, and in one species is a small and ornamental tree. *P. lanigera* has cymes somewhat panicled, woolly; leaves oblong-lanceolate, quite entire, coriaceous, velvety above, rusty and woolly beneath. Flowers pale yellow. *P. elliptica* has its cymes somewhat umbellate, hoary, and velvety; leaves elliptical obtuse, smooth above, clothed with very short white tomentum beneath. There is also an apetalous species (*P. ligustrina*) with smaller leaves than the preceding, but very similar in appearance. This genus belongs to the class *pentandria, monogynia*, but the style is trifid. I have noticed some of the larger species in shrubberies near Sydney, and they look very well when planted amongst other trees. *P. lanigera* is stated in botanical works to be from three to six feet, but on the banks of the Parramatta River, below Kissing Point, I have seen it much higher.

8. *Pittosporaceæ*.—Of this family we have *Billardiera, Bursaria*, and *Pittosporum*. The first is named after the celebrated French botanist Labillardiére. *B. scandens* has climbing branches, the younger ones villous, leaves linear oblong, entire; pedicels, one-flowered, villous, shorter than the flower; berries velvety. The flowers are cream-coloured, and the fruit (sometimes called appleberry) is eatable, but it has a bitter subacrid taste. *Bursaria* (from *bursa*, a pouch, in allusion to the form of the capsule) is an elegant much branched shrub, sometimes growing to the height of ten or twelve feet, especially near the banks of creeks. *B. spinosa* is described as being either spiny or unarmed, leaves small, wedge shaped; but I notice in Sir William Hooker's account of plants in Van Diemen's Land that he seems to regard the *Bursaria* without spires as a distinct species, the leaves and flowers being considerably larger than the New South Wales species. In England this plant is looked upon as a desirable green house shrub, but in this neighbourhood, where it grows in abundance, the agriculturist regards it as useless "scrub," although when covered over with its little white flowers it is a pretty object. The genus *Pittosporum* is so called from the resinous nature of its seeds (*pitta*, resin, and *sporos*, a seed). *P. revolutum* has leaves elliptical, oblong, bluntish, under surface pubescent, with revolute margins; peduncles terminal, villous, disposed in aggregate umbels; flowers yellow. *P. undulatum* has leaves oval-lanceolate, undulated, tapering at both ends, which, as well as the foot stalks, are glabrous; peduncles terminal, aggregate, pubescent. Flowers white. The former species is sometimes called native pomegranate, and grows near creeks. All these plants belong to the class *pentandria*, order *monogynia*, of Linnæus.

9. *Sapindaceæ*. Of this family we have two species of *Dodonæa*, *D. triquetra*, and *D. cuneata*. The first grows plentifully near the Waterworks, and is common on many of our creeks. Although placed by Lowdon under the class *octandria*, order *monogynia*, it is a diœcious shrub. He says that the species are "ugly tropical shrubs, of neither use nor beauty;" but *D. triquetra* is admired by some for the beauty of the leaves and the hop-like appearance of the fruit. *D. cuneata* is much smaller, the leaves oblong, wedge-shaped, three-toothed at the apex, flowers in short panicles. This species belongs rather to the Liverpool than Paramatta district. The name is derived not from the Classical Dodona, but from Rambert Dodoens, physician to Maximilian II.

10. Of the *Dilleniaceæ* there are, at least, two *Pleurandræ* and three *Hibbertiæ*, all with yellow flowers. In *Xleurandra*, the stamens are all inserted on one side of the flower, hence the name from *pleuron*, a side, and *andra*, a male. Don remarks that this is one of those genera which renders the Linnæan system truly ambiguous, as it contains Pentandrous, Hexandrous, Hepandrous, Octandrous, Decandrous, and Polyandrous flowers. The most common species here has only five stamens. *Hibbertia* is named after George Hibbert, F.R.S., and is placed under the class *polyandria*, order *monogynia* to *polygynia*, the styles varying in number. *H. volubilis*, which is found at the North Rocks, is the most showy of the genus, the rest being small. It has leaves obovate lanceolate, nearly quite entire, mucronate, under surface pubescent; flowers sessile, stem twining.

11. *Byttneriaceæ*. There are two shrubs of this family, *Lasiopetalum parviflorum*, and *Commersonia dasyphylla*. Both of them are pentandrons, but the one belongs to the order *monogynia*, the other to *pentagynia*. *Lasiopetalum* derives its name from *lasios*, woolly, and *petalon*, a petal; so called because the calyx is woolly. It is described thus: Calyx persistent, petals 5 in form of glands, filaments 5 free. Anthers bursting by two pores on the inside. Ovary one to three-celled; cells containing two ovulæ. Leaves linear-lanceolate, quite entire, rusty beneath. Inflorescence in cymes opposite the leaves. *L. parviflorum* has the segments of the calyx smooth inside. Flowers small yellowish brown from tomentum. *Commersonia* is not so common as the other. It is named after Commerson, a French botanist. "Calyx 5 cleft, petal like permanent. Petals 5, dilated and succote at the base, with inflexed margins tapering gradually into a long ligula at the top adhering to the fertile filaments at the base. Stamens 10, with the filaments, convate at the base, with 5 sterile petal-like filaments which spread stellately at the apex. * * * Inflorescence cymose." *C. dasyphylla* has long cordate leaves, unequally serrate, having on both sides flowers white.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W.

George-street, Parramatta, July, 1857.

NOTE.—Since I wrote my former letters several plants have been found in the district which should have been mentioned in their proper place. Of the *Proteaceæ*, *Grevillea sphaelata*, and *Petrophila*; and of the *Epacridaceæ*, *E. purpurascens*, and two varieties of *E. grandiflora* (not far down the river), *Lysinema pungens*, *Stenanthera pinifolia* and *Styphelia longiflora*, and *tubiflora*. With respect to the *Myrtaceæ*, I may remark also that there is another *Septospermum*, with opposite leaves, growing in the creeks to the north of Parramatta. In walking through the Liverpool district, I also had an opportunity of examining the spotted gum, which I believe to be *Eucalyptus parviculata*. I had previously seen two trees of this species growing on General Macarthur's lawn, and was informed that they were red gums. On examining them closely, however, and comparing the seed vessels (which by the way are turbinate, and *three celled*), I found that they belong to the Liverpool district, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, were planted by the direction of the late Miss Macarthur. That amiable and excellent lady also planted at the end of the garden an iron bark, with red flowers, which was brought from the neighbourhood of Liverpool. It is now in flower, and although closely resembling the other iron barks (for I find there are three varieties besides the red one), it is said to differ from them in the bark of the upper branches. There are some fine trees in the general's bush, properly belonging to the district, viz., blue gum (*E. tereticornis*), iron bark of two varieties, with white flowers (*E. resinefera*), red mahogany (*E. glaucophylla*), flooded gum (*E. punctata*), and woolly butt (*E. gomphocephala*). The white mahogany, which is a fine heavy wood, does not grow in this bush, but Mr. Suttor has some on his farm at Baulkham Hills. I have not been able to procure a flower of it, although I perceive that it differs from the red mahogany in the leaves and seed vessels, the former being less glaucous, and the latter smaller than those of the other species. With respect to *E. piperita*, which I am informed is found in the neighbourhood of Doorall, I feel somewhat shaken in my opinion, and am doubtful whether it belongs to this district at all. *E. hæmastoma*, which seems to be the box of the neighbourhood, appears to be called by that name from *hæma* blood, and *stoma* a mouth, because the leaves are subject to some disease occasioning red spots or stomata. They may be noticed on the leaves of other species, but generally speaking they are more frequent on the box. The seed vessels of the blood wood (*E. corymbosa*) are turbinate, but larger than the fruit of the spotted gum. There are few large trees of this species now in the General's bush, but to the north of Parramatta, on the banks of the creeks, there some very fine trees growing in company with the black but (*E. oblonga*), and *angophora lanceolata*.

## ARCANUM VARIORUM.

(*From Titan for May.*)

THE railway across the Isthmus of Panama, which a year or two since was pronounced impracticable, is already in a state approaching completion. A Swiss engineer, who is employed on the line, writes:—"This railway is the most adventurous work ever undertaken. We proceeded with the compass straight from one ocean to the other: swamps like the Pontus were dried up, torrents cut off, rivers passed, mountains traversed—up and down with the undulations of a serpent, but always [illegible]; until one fine morning the locomotive was whistling where before but the howling of the jaguar and baboon had been heard. Now, in a few short hours, a journey is accomplished which hitherto could only be performed with much expense and danger. But what a railway! I wonder how stokers and firemen can be found to expose their existence to such a constant venture. I feel frightened in contemplating these bridges, spun like cobwebs from one precipice to another, and resting on moving, rickety ground. It is true the trains go very slowly at times, at the rate of hardly twelve miles an hour. On the other hand, nothing can surpass the beauty of the scenery, which consists of bold volcanic rocks, decked with the most gorgeous and varied vegetation."

The projected extensive railway system in Russia, which was to be accomplished without the aid of either English or French resources, is to be effected chiefly by English capital and French skill. M. Colignon has been appointed to superintend the construction of the whole affair.

A new telegraph union has been established in the south of Europe, including the companies of France, Switzerland, Sardinia, and Spain, by means of which large reductions have been made in the charges for transmission of messages. For the future, messages will be transmitted between England, France, Switzerland, Sardinia, and Spain, at the rates specified in the tariff of the Submarine Telegraph Company; namely, for a message of fifteen words, to Paris, 8s. 6d.; to Marseilles, 12s.; to Madrid, 14s.: five words are allowed for the necessary address; thus giving, in fact, twenty words, according to the English mode of reckoning (which, for messages of this kind, is generally found sufficient), and at a cost little exceeding two-thirds of the former rates.

So rapid has been the extension of the electric telegraph in Canada, that the Montreal Company alone, acording to a statement in the *Canadian News*, have 2700 miles in so forward a state as to be available for the transmission of messages, and 148 more in course of erection. The company employ 326 persons on the various lines under their management; and four miles of the line is submarine. Notwithstanding the large capital consumed in this undertaking, and the magnitude of the working expenses, the shareholders, even while new works were in progress, have received 10 per cent. dividends, and are assured that still higher are in store for them.

A method of dissolving quartz by the aid of carbonate of soda, invented by Count Dembinski, with a view to facilitate the extraction of gold from the quartz, was found to be objectionable on account of the costliness of the process. This objection has been removed by a subsequent discovery. One of the products obtained by his process is silicic acid, which is one of the most effective anti-rot applications that can be used. Timber impregnated with it by means of hydraulic pressure is, in fact, artificially petrified, and is not only protected from dry-rot, but from the attacks of worms and ants, and is rendered susceptible of a polish equal to that of marble. It is thought that the sale of this product will so far diminish the cost of Count Dembinski's process as to render it generally available.

An elegant machine for stamping letters with the post-office mark, at the rate of two hundred in a minute, has recently been constructed by M. Salles, arquebusier to the Emperor Napoleon. Celerity and superior legibility were the objects aimed at by the inventor; and judging from the conduct of the Paris Post-office authorities, who have put the machine to the test, the inventor's efforts appear to have been highly successful. The authorities are in treaty with M. Salles for machines to be sent to all the principal post-offices in France. The *modus operandi* of the apparatus is something of this kind:—When a letter is thrown into the letter-box, the machine takes it up, places it under the stamp, impresses the post-mark, and throws it out for delivery to its destination: all this is managed in such a way as to register the number of letters passing through the machine.

One of the fruits of Anglo-Saxon encroachment upon the privacy and exclusiveness of the Japanese, is a strong desire on the part of that nation to participate in the advantages of European science. Those advantages were appreciated by the acute Japanese from the time of the first embassy sent to them from America; on which occasion, the embassy having delivered its message, was ordered to quit the Japanese shores, and never return to them again; but when they did come, to be sure and bring more of those fine woollen cloths with them. More recently the Emperor of Japan has discovered the importance of having his rich copper mines worked scientifically; and the Dutch, who have had a footing in the country for a good many years, have been applied to for an engineer who will manage and work the mines of the realm as they are worked in Europe and America. The Dutch Government has appointed to the post Herr Otto Huguenin, a pupil of the Academy of Delft, who has lately set out with princely pomp for the city of Jeddo. The mines of Japan are among the richest in the world, but owing to the wretched manner in which they have been managed, are very unprofitable.

A late communication from China informs us of an event that must be deeply deplored by every friend of philanthropy, literature, or science. During the recent disturbances at Canton, the office containing the printing presses, types, and machinery used in printing the Chinese translation of the Scriptures, Dr. Morrison's celebrated Dictionary, and other works in the Chinese character, was broken into, and the whole of the apparatus destroyed.

Great consternation has been produced in the musical world by a report, which has run the round of the continental Press, that Liszt, the celebrated pianist, had turned monk of the Franciscan order. Two or three weeks since, a letter in the *Journal des Debats*, by Jules Janin, unequivocally contradicted the report, on the authority of a communication from the pianist himself. So far is Liszt from retiring to a monastery, his hands were never so fully occupied with the more graceful part of the business of this world as at the present moment. Besides his duties as *Capellmeister* to the Grand Duke at Weimar, he has on hand a new symphony on the Battle of the Huns, to be called "The Ideal;" a grand mass; a sacred cantata, illustrating the eight beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount; and an oratorio, entitled "The Christ," the text of which is composed by Ruckert. With such an amount of work on hand, and the seclusion necessary for its performance, the more imaginative of Liszt's friends might well be excused for fancying he had turned monk.

A kind of *fusible stone* has been discovered at Kilmore, in Australia. It possesses the remarkable property of melting like lead, on being subjected to the action of fire. During the process of fusion, says the *Kilmore Examiner*, it becomes highly elastic. When suffered to cool afterwards, it looks like coke in the inside, while on the outside it retains a black polish. Its fusibility is attributed to its containing a large quantity bituminous matter. The foundations of the New Court-house at Kilmore will consist entirely of this curious mineral.

That great desideratum, a fusible or plastic stone which shall be available for the ornamental parts of buildings, nevertheless, still remains to be discovered. The substance just referred to is obviously too spongy and fragile to answer any important purpose in architecture—say, the capital of a Corinthian column. Hence our British Slag Company, and the manifold attempts to produce the article desired. Amongst the most recent of these attempts is one by Mr. Hardinge, of New York, who has patented the manufacture of a substance which he calls "liquid stone." In the production of this substance, quartz rock is roasted, and rendered friable by plunging it into cold water. It is then pulverised and heated in a caustic lye; when, being acted upon conjointly by heat and the chemical solvent, it is brought into a state of solution. The solution, on being applied to any other substance, or mixed with it, yields up its water of solution, and becomes as hard and clear as glass. It does not appear, however, that the invention is a new one, for a substance is described, in "Salmon's Polygraphics," under the name of "liquor or oil of flints," almost identical in composition and properties, and was in use centuries ago.

The continental journals contain accounts of a fatal epidemic among cattle, which has extended itself throughout nearly the whole of Europe. Scientific men have been active in their endeavours to obtain a correct diagnosis of the disease, but as yet they have been able to accomplish little more than collect a statement of its effects, or trace its geographical course. Its virulence is such, that if an infected beast passes within twenty yards of a drove, the whole drove is liable to be stricken. From the period of its reception to its development in the animal system, about a fortnight usually intervenes. Considering the large number of foreign cattle that are imported into this country every week, for the supply of the London market, there is obviously great danger of the murrain reaching our own shores. Government officials are constantly in attendance at the docks to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle, but a glance at the facts just stated will show that such an arrangement is, from the nature of the case, altogether ineffective. Nothing short of a rigorous inspection of the cattle intended for our market previous to their embarkation, can be of any avail, and even that will not be sufficient to stop [illegible] which are shipped in the course of the week which elapses between their first infection and the development of the disease. In whatever way we view it, the matter is a very serious and difficult one to deal with.

Intelligence has been received by the Royal Geographical Society of the expedition up the Nile, under the command of Compte d'Escayrac de Lauture. It will be remembered that the naval portion of the expedition was placed under the command of one of our own countrymen. Mr. Twyford, who has ascended the three celebrated cataracts of the Nile. Insignificant as cataracts though they are, they were impassable by the ancients, and occasioned great difficulty to the present expedition. Mr. Twyford and his party had arrived at the town of New Dongela, when the intelligence of their progress was transmitted. The count speaks in high terms of commendation of the French and English sections of the expedition, but not satisfactorily of the German; the German *savants* having actually retarded the progress of the expedition by certain differences which they had originated. He remarks:—"In great enterprises great obstables are encountered, but with the two countres—France bold and delighting in glory: England patient and indifferent to obstacles—must vanish all difficulty." A later communication from another quarter assures us that the difficulties caused by the conduct of the German *savants* had increased; the Germans positively refusing to act under the direction of the chief, a Frenchman. In consequence of this disgraceful squabble, the Viceroy has definitely dissoved the commission, and the expedition is therefore at an end.

On turning to African exploration in another quarter—namely, the central—we have to record the violent death of another eminent servant in that cause. Of that valiant trio, Richardson, Overweg, and Barth, the last only was living in 1853; with him was therefore associated Dr. Vogel, of whose melancholy end information has lately been received at the Foreign Office. The letter containing intelligence of the doctor's death was written by Corporal Maguire, one of the sappers sent out by the British Government with Dr. Vogel. It is written from the town of Kuka of the borders of Lake Tschad. From that town the doctor had set out almost alone in an easterly direction, with a view of reaching the Nile. Having advanced through Begharmi into Wadai, he was attacked by some hostile natives, and murdered. The Sheikh of Bornou promises to send particulars of the disaster to our consul at Tripoli, as soon as they have been ascertained.

M. Jules Remy has recently announced that he ascended the famous Chimborazo, in company with Mr. Brenchley, on the 3rd of November, 1856. It does not appear that the ascent of this mountain has been attempted on more than two occasions previous. Of these, the first was by MM. Humboldt and Bonpland; the second, by M. Boussingault. The height of Chimborazo, as estimated trigonometrically by Humboldt, is proved to have been too little, M. Remy having actually ascended to an elevation of 6543 metres, which is thirteen metres higher than Humboldt's estimate.

Speaking of Humboldt, we have to state, with regret, that this veteran of science has been suffering from an attack of illness, which at first appeared likely to prove fatal. Being obliged to get up in the night, after returning home late from a court ball, he was seized with paralysis on one side. The first physicians in Berlin were soon in attendance, and under their care he speedily recovered; the last accounts stated that he could sit up some few hours each day, and that he had resumed his usual literary occupations. Alexander von Humboldt was born at Berlin in 1769; he is, therefore, now eighty-seven years of age.

A society for the relief of scientific men in France who fall into distress, or the families of such men, has just been established at Paris. Hitherto, no provision had been made for men of this class in France, while authors, actors, musicians, and artists had several institutions to which they might look for aid in a season of adversity; and yet there is no class of men who need this kind of assistance more, on account of the unworldliness of their dispositions, and oft-times total abstraction of their minds from their own personal interests. Baron Thenard and M. Dumas are at the head of the movement; the former of whom opened the subscription-list by a donation of £800. The annual subscription to the society is fixed at a minimum of ten francs; but persons who are not members of the society are, if otherwise eligible, to receive freely of its funds. Baron Thenard, in presiding over the meeting at which the society was originated, among other cases of distress which had come under his own observation, related one of a distinguished botanist, lately deceased, who left a wife and several children with nothing more than a small library and some bundles of dried plants. While we congratulate our scientific cousins on the other side of the Channel on the result of this movement, we cannot but wish that the more fortunate of our own countrymen could have their eyes opened to the expediency of accomplishing something similar among themselves.

M. Wolf, of Zurich, to whose meteorological researches we have before had occasion to advert, has been engaged in making further observations on the phenomena of the relation between the spots on the visible surface of the sun and terrestrial magnetism. In a letter to General Sabine, he states that he has been led to the discovery, that even a greater correspondence exists between the solar spots and terrestrial magnetism than he formerly supposed; and that sufficient evidence of this fact has now been accumulated, to satisfy the most sceptical, of the correspondence between the phenomena.

From a notice issued by the Deutsche Tonhalle, and reprinted in the Suddeutsche Musikzeitung, we gather that a prize of fifteen ducats is offered for a sonata in the usual four movements, for the pianoforte alone—for two hands—and which, in order that it may be adapted for general use, shall not be more difficult than Mozart's well-known fantasia and sonata in C minor, and the easier sonatas of Beethoven. This is a wise step on the part of the Germans, and will contribute to divert the attention of young aspirants from those monstrous productions which for some years have become too common, in which the admiration of the audience is often entirely absorbed by the tricks and manipulations of the performer, and which thereby foster a corrupt and degraded taste.

The gold medal of the French "Société d'Encouragement," &c., has been awarded to M. and Mdme. André Jean, for the improvements they have effected in the method of rearing silk-worms. According to a statement in the journal "Cosmos," they attribute their success entirely to the strict observation of the following conditions:—1, To prevent all breeding among the offspring of the same parent for three, four, or more generations; 2, to select with the greatest care the worms intended for raising others; and 3, to give even more attention to the choice of the male moths, as their influence, in the case of silk-worms, is found to be of the greatest importance. By attending to these requirements, M. and Mdme. Jean have raised silk worms from a state of unquestionable inferiority to a pitch of excellence unrivalled in France. Their cocoons are remarkable for their size and regularity of form; and the thread for length, fineness, whiteness, and brilliancy.

That celebrated conclave which sat at Paris early in the year 1856 has been made a subject of a historical picture. It was painted by the French artist M. Dubufe for the Emperor of the French. The dimensions of the picture are seventeen feet by ten feet six inches, and contains fifteen portraits—amongst which are conspicuous Orloff, Clarendon, Cowley, Walewski, Buol, Cavour, and Brunow. All are the size of life.

Several very curious instances of the photographic effects of lightning have been collected by M. Poey, director of the observatory of Havana. The first mention of these phenomena was made by Franklin, who often spoke of a man that was standing opposite to a tree when the latter was struck by a lightning flash, and received on his breast an exact representation of the tree. A similar case is mentioned in the United States *Journal of Commerce*, 1853. A little girl was standing at a window, before which grew a young maple-tree; after a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. In 1855, M. Raspail recorded an instance of a boy who was climbing a tree to get a bird's nest, when the tree was struck, and the boy thrown to the ground: on the boy's breast was found an image of the nest, and one of the branches, very plainly depicted. M. Olioli, a learned Italian, brought before the Scientific Congress at Naples several similar cases; amongst others, that of a man standing near the end of a ship's mast on which were the figures 44 with a dot between them; these figures were accurately transferred to the breast of the sailor. To illustrate the passage of the electric fluid through clothing, and even more solid material, M. Poey related a fact that came under his own experience, in which a flash, after traversing the chimney, had struck a closed trunk, and covered the bottom with a layer of soot to the thickness of nearly an inch.

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## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVAL.

JULY 22.—London (s.), 70; tons, Captain Cottie, from Melbourne 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. M'Clellan, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Severn, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Smith, Miss Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and 3 sons, Mrs. Farquarson and 2 children, Miss Yeatman, Messrs. Hill, Bennett, Meyer, Rosenthall, Gardner, Simmonds, Rusden, P. and W. Dight, and 50 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

### DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Golden Spring, for Melbourne.
July 22.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Contest, for Manila; Waratah, for Wide Bay; Carrie Leland, for Guam; Sebastopol, for San Francisco; Golconda, for Callao; Don Juan, for South Sea Islands; Hebe, for Hobart Town; William, for Port Macquarie; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

### CLEARANCES.

July 22.—Hebe, brig, 168 tons, Captain Kennett, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle.

July 22.—William, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Benaud, for Port Macquarie, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Taylor, Haarth, O'Brien, Roberts, and F. Owen.

July 22.—Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Shepherd, for Twofold Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Watson 3 children, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Small, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Morris, O'Neil, and D. Rees.

July 22.—Carrie Leland, barque, 317 tons, Captain Smith, for Guam, in ballast.

July 22.—Sebastopol, ship, 609 tons, Captain Dawson, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Miss Wald, Miss Smith, Mr. Matheson, Messrs. Harris, Howard, Field, and Mr. Wall.

July 22.—Golconda, ship, 1124 tons, Captain Francis, for Callao, in ballast.

July 22.—Don Juan, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Curphy, for South Sea Islands.

July 22.—Magnet, ship, 705 tons, Captain Henry, for Guam, in ballast.

July 22.—Boomerang (s.), 560 tons, Captain H. O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. W. H. Yaldwyn, W. K. Macnish, Wilson, Ross, T. Allen, W. Wood, W. B. Green, W. Gray, Rogers, Young, M. Goggs, Miss Beit, and 12 in the steerage.

July 22.—Clarendon, brig, 160 tons, Captain Spence, for Wellington. Passengers—Miss Leveine, Master Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, 2 children, Captain Bennett, Messrs. T. Miles, T. Smith, E. Hart.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

July 22.—Illawarra (s.) from Wollongong and Kiama, with 75 kegs butter, 87 bags wheat, 34 bags corn, 2 sides bacon, 2 casks pork, 3 hides, 1 box eggs, 8 calves, 3 coops poultry, 63 pigs, 1 cow, 2 wallabies; Williams (s.) from Morpeth, with 16 bags maize, 4 calves, 4 bundles bacon, 22 cases, 6 casks, 2 crates oranges, 51 trusses hay, 48 bales wool, 23 casks tallow, 8 boxes eggs, 28 pigs, 7 dozen pumpkins, 240 sheep, 80 hides, 1 bundle calfskins, 9 bundles sheepskins, and sundries; Collaroy (s.) from Morpeth, with 100 trusses hay, 250 hides, 7 casks tallow, 130 bags flour, 60 bags bran, 140 sheep, 20 pigs, 1 calf, 2 horses, 10 bundles skins; Hope, from the Hawkesbury, 1520 bushels maize, 1000 shingles, 2 coops fowls, 4 hides, 100 dozen eggs; Hugh Roberts, from Newcastle, with 150 tons coals; Quail, Ellen, Star of the North, Peacock, and Elizabeth Ann, from Brisbane Water, with 33,000 feet timber, 60,000 shingles, 20,000 laths, 20 boxes oranges.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 22.—Arrow, for Richmond River; Jeannie Deans, for Ulladulla; Ellen, Peahen, Peacock, Star of the North, and Elizabeth Ann, for Brisbane Water; Shamrock and Mary, for Necastle.

### EXPORTS.

July 22.—Sebastopol, for San Francisco: 20 hogsheads 156½ barrels provisions, Wilkinson, Brothers; 500 sheep, 20 tons hay, C. Smith.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
FOR MANILA.—By the Contest, at noon, if not underway.
FOR CALLAO.—By the Golconda, at noon, if not underway.
FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the Sebastopol, at noon, if not underway.
FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Clarendon, at noon.
FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Moa, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), to-morrow (Friday), at 5·30 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the London (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.
FOR LONDON.—By the Omar Pasha, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

The 1150 bags of flour per Staghound, from Adelaide, is consigned to Mr. Nathaniel Caston, and not to Mr. N. H. Eldred.

The London (s.) made the passage from Melbourne Heads in 53 hours, and reports the Columbian R.M.S. off Cape Schank, and the City of Sydney off Cape Wallamai. The Themis, and three other ships, were entering Port Phillip Heads as the London left.

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.—Walter Scott, from London; Picard, Wanderer, from Newcastle; William Wright, from Liverpool; Seringapatam, from Calcutta.

July 17.—London (s.), from Sydney; Vibilia, Triton, from Newcastle.

July 18.—City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town; Brilliant, from Newcastle.

July 19.—Royal Charter (s.), from Liverpool; Martha Ellen, from Newcastle; Tricolor, from London; Texas, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.—Castilian, for Bombay.

July 18.—Bucephalus, Wave, for Callao; Launceston, for Sydney. War Spirit, for Ceylon; Ruby, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

July 16.—Miami, 229 tons, Hoseason, for Sydney, in ballast; Launceston, 328 tons, Sinclair, for Sydney, in ballast.

July 17.—Elizabeth, for Newcastle.

July 18.—Friends, Little Pet, for Newcastle; Red Jacket, for Liverpool, 159 passengers, 66,000 ozs. gold.

IMPORTS.

July 16.—Seringapatam, from Calcutta: 5050 bags sugar, 1000 bags rice.

EXTRACT FROM THE MELBOURNE PAPERS.—The celebrated steam clipper-ship Royal Charter, anchored in Hobson's Bay about four p.m. on the 19th instant. She left Liverpool on the 17th May. Captain Taylor reports having experienced strong S.E. gales to Madeira; also being detained on this coast by strong easterly weather. She encountered light and variable winds until the 8th of June, on which day the line was crossed, the engines having been kept at work daily with one exception. In 5° 56' S., fell in with a fresh S.E. breeze, of which Captain Taylor took advantage in running down southward under canvass. From the 18th June to the 13th July, some excellent runs were made, and the steam power was only called into requisition three days. The greatest distance made in one day was 350 miles, on the 6th July. The highest southern latitude touched was 46° 5', on the 3rd July. The passengers are all in good health, and no deaths have occurred. Captain Taylor has been presented with testimonials from all classes of his passengers.

REPORT OF THE ALHAMBRA.—Sighted, among others, the following ships: 3rd May, Charles Cooper; 16th May, a large American ship. Spoke the following: 21st May, Spanish brig Superb, 22 days from Buenos Ayres, bound for Havannah; 26th May, barque Aden, from Liverpool for Hongkong, 46 days out; June 8th, ship Wright; June 21st, ship Tartar, 80 days from England.—*Portland Chronicle.*

WRECK OF THE KŒNIG WILLEM II.—The following account of the wreck of this vessel in Guichen Bay is abridged from the *South Australian Register*:—On the 25th ultimo, the Dutch barque Kœnig Willem II., 800 tons, Giezen, master, arrived at this port from Hongkong, with Chinese emigrants. Bad weather set in, which gradually increased into a heavy gale from the south-west on the 29th, previous to which the master had secured his vessel by sending down his upper spars, &c., notwithstanding which she drifted considerably from her anchorage, and continued so doing until noon on the 30th, when, the windlass being fairly dragged from out the ship through the violence of the storm, the master made sail, with the intention of beaching her. She took the ground about three miles to the eastward of Robe Town, on the Long Beach, and became a complete wreck, with terrific seas sweeping over her, and with an almost certain prospect of instant death to all on board. As soon as the wreck was perceived at Robe Town, Messrs. Ormerod instantly ordered all men in their employ to hurry to the scene and render assistance, and to the exertions of some of these men, who were first there, may be attributed the preservation of the lives that were saved. The military, also, with Lieutenant Sanders, were speedily present, likewise the police, under Corporal Warren. Indeed all vied with each other in willingness and anxiety to assist in rescuing their fellow-creatures from a watery grave; but before the arrival of the majority of the persons mentioned the melancholy result had taken place. Soon after the barque struck, a boat was got out from the wreck, into which the chief mate and the remainder of the crew entered, with the exception of the captain, who was left on the wreck, owing to the painter of the boat breaking. The boat had proceeded but a short distance, when, from the want of oars, she broached to, filled, and her living freight were now struggling for life in the breakers, and out of the twenty-five who left the wreck, but nine, including the chief officer, were dragged on shore, and all in a state of partial insensibility; and these were not rescued without considerable risk to the lives of their preservers, foremost among whom I ought to mention Mr. Evans, of this place, also Messrs. Flett and Macdonald (in the employ of Messrs. Omerod), who were nobly backed by a few others equally daring. But for this timely assistance every soul must have perished. Attention was now called towards the captain. All attempts to communicate from the shore to the ship, and from the ship to the shore had hitherto failed. The sun had gone down in a fiery sky, night was drawing on, and the assembled people, with heavy hearts, were returning home. During the evening various schemes were devised for attempting his rescue. Mr. John Ormerod guaranteed £50 to a boat's crew at the Bay if they succeeded in bringing off the captain. An Encounter Bay black volunteered, for a promised consideration, to swim to the wreck with a rope, and a small boat was despatched by Mr. Evans, by land, to be launched as soon as practicable. While preparations were being made to carry out these laudable intentions, a message was received in the bay about ten o'clock p.m. that the captain was safe on shore. He shortly afterwards came up to Robe Town. It appeared that the wind had slightly shifted, drifting to land a cask, to which the captain had secured a rope, by which means the parties on land were enabled to draw him through the surf, which they safely accomplished.

### GEELONG.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.—Duke of Wellington, from Sydney; Martha, Saracen, from Newcastle.

July 17.—Swallow, from Newcastle; Victoria Packet, from Sydney.

### PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL.

July 13.—Alhambra, from London.

### HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

July 11.—Eagle, from Sydney; Creole, from Newcastle.

THE CARGO OF THE JANE, FROM HOBART TOWN.—On Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s Wharf.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of timber merchants, builders, potatoe dealers, hay and corn factors, livery stable keepers, &c., to the unreserved sale of Hobart Town hardwood, Brown River potatoes, hydraulic pressed oaten hay, &c., on Messrs. Lamb, Parbury and Co.'s Wharf, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

NORWOOD ESTATE, PETERSHAM, AND LAND AT NEWTOWN.—Purkis and Lambert remind the public that they sell, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, seventeen allotments of the choicest portion of the above estate, lying near the Petersham Railway Station. Also, a piece of land at Newtown, in Campbell-street, opposite the College Hotel.—ADV.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to acquaint the trade that the invoice of superior boots and shoes advertised for the 24th instant will be sold this day, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct particular attention to J. G. Cohen's sale this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising a superior assortment of plated ware, jewellery, musical boxes, American clocks, bonds for the Island trade, &c., to be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| July. | | Sun Rises | | Sun Sets | | High Water Morn. | | High Water Aftern. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | THURSDAY | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 9 | 53 |

## GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Train. | Mixed Train. | Goods | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | LEAVE— | a.m. | a.m. | A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. (Mail) |
| 0 | Sydney | 6·30 | 10· 0 | | 1·30 | 4·25 | 5·45 |
| 2 | Newtown | 6·37 | 10· 7 | | 1·37 | 4·32 | 5·52 |
| 5 | Ashfield | 6·47 | 10·17 | | 1·47 | 4·42 | 6· 2 |
| 6½ | Burwood | 6·52 | 10·22 | | 1·52 | 4·47 | 6· 7 |
| 7¾ | Homebush | 6·57 | 10·27 | | 1·57 | 4·52 | 6·12 |
| 13½ | Parramatta | 7·18 | 10·48 | | 2·18 | 5·13 | 6·33 |
| 17¾ | Fairfield | 7·31 | 11· 1 | | 2·31 | 5·26 | 6·46 |
| 22 | Liverpool | 7·42 | 11·12 | | 2·42 | 5·37 | 6·57 |

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. | Goods | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | LEAVE— | a.m. (Mail) | a.m. | a.m. | A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Liverpool | 6·30 | 8·15 | 11·30 | | 3·30 | 5·45 |
| 4¼ | Fairfield | 6·43 | 8·28 | 11·43 | | 3·43 | 5·58 |
| 8½ | Parramatta | 7· 1 | 8·46 | 12· 1 | | 4· 1 | 6·16 |
| 14¼ | Homebush | 7·15 | 9· 0 | 12·15 | | 4·15 | 6·30 |
| 15½ | Burwood | 7·19 | 9· 4 | 12·19 | | 4·19 | 6·34 |
| 17 | Ashfield | 7·24 | 9· 9 | 12·24 | | 4·24 | 6·39 |
| 20 | Newtown | 7·37 | 9·22 | 12·37 | | 4·37 | 6·52 |
| 22 | Sydney | 7·42 | 9·27 | 12·42 | | 4·42 | 6·57 |

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

## GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. | Sunday Trains. | Sunday Trains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | LEAVE— | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point | 7·30 | 3· 0 | 7·30 | 3· 0 |
| 9¾ | Hexham | 8· 0 | 3·30 | 8· 0 | 3·30 |
| 16¾ | Maitland | 8·24 | 3·54 | 8·24 | 3·54 |

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

| Dist. | Stations. | Mixed Trains. | Mixed Trains. | Sunday Trains. | Sunday Trains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles. | LEAVE— | a.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 0 | Maitland | 8·45 | 4·10 | 8·45 | 4·10 |
| 6¾ | Hexham | 9· 5 | 4·30 | 9· 5 | 4·30 |
| 16¾ | Newcastle | 9·39 | 5· 4 | 9·39 | 5· 4 |

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857.

IT has been our constant effort to furnish our readers with information respecting our Gold-fields; to create no unnatural stimulus to mining pursuits, and yet to give fair play to our mineral resources. It was in keeping with this policy that we despatched a special commissioner to collect, at the different gold-fields, the more important facts, to ascertain the feelings and wishes of the miners, and thus to assist the merchant and the legislator, as well as the labourer. A Commissioner—such was the distinction first claimed by the *Times* for its agents—has functions different from that of ordinary reporting. His duties are more remote, less liable to oversight, and therefore peculiarly confidential. He is bound to see with his own eyes, to collate and estimate the facts he may gather, and penetrate through the illusions of selfishness, slander, and timidity, in search of the substantial and permanent.

We have given from time to time the results of such enquiries, and the conclusion we deliberately adopt is that the Gold-fields of New South Wales have never yet been fairly tested, and that at no distant day they will assume a prominence in the economy of this colony, second to none other of our colonial resources.

The population of our gold-fields has increased by a gradual accumulation. When the License was high it was doubtless often evaded; by many the occupation, or the colony itself, was abandoned. But the returns from all the gold-fields show now an *Interest* not beneath the consideration of the Government. In closing his account of the Western gold-fields our Special Commissioner gives a return derived from official sources, showing the issue of Miners' Rights and Trading Licenses for the last ten months.* These are supposed to reach 4000 Miners' Rights, and 300 Trading Licenses. Taking the proportion of women and children, according to the last census, and without reckoning "privileged persons," the population resident on the Western gold-fields will, it is thought, amount to 8000 souls.

The long neglect of our gold-fields which resulted from the superior attractions of Victoria, has tended to conceal their real value, but the reflux of population is sure some time or other. We have no desire to see a rush, which would lead to disappointment and discontent. The slow but gradual recovery of the mining interest has been safest for all. There has been ample time to ascertain the best principles of management, to avoid the mistakes of Victoria where her policy has been faulty, and to avail ourselves of her wisdom and experience where she has taken the successful course.

The pressure of all sorts of questions on the Ministers may well disincline them to look at a new one. Yet, if it be sure, as we believe, that gold mining will take a high place in colonial occupations, we do not see how the subject can be long shelved. We have less difficulty in urging this point on the Ministry, because they have—if not guides, yet aids in the legislation of Victoria. The taunt that they are not original need never trouble them; the taunt itself is as old as the hills. The lofty Romans sent ambassadors to the Grecian States to obtain a knowledge of the laws. They boasted that they obtained from every people, whatever was worth transplanting. Of course we shall borrow from our colonial brethren; they have in their statute books numerous laws drawn up in this colony, and based on its experience, and we are entitled to accept a return.

It may be worth while to examine in connection with the land question the conditions of entry on private lands. The great interest of Victoria is gold-digging. If the mining class ceases to be productive, the entire colony must suffer a fearful collapse. Thus on grounds of public policy the operation of mining is made as free as possible, and even encroachments are suffered scarcely compatible with British law. The subject is one of great delicacy—and is not likely to be arranged in harmony with just principles, if deferred until an actual collision ensues. There is one thing however which the Government can do without delay. They should send the surveyor and auctioneer close on the heels of the digger. It should never be said that diggers are deprived of the chance of investing in the soil a proportion of the treasure they extract from beneath it. It is of high social and political consequence that they should pass gradually from the occupation of miners to that of settlers; that as they exhaust the mineral treasure they may have a more permanent source of support. Those members of the Victoria Legislature most favourable to the diggers, have predicted that indescribable disasters would ensue from the failure of their calling. Yet the history of every gold-producing country has taught us to expect a time when the earth rifled of its golden treasure, if not cultivated, will be deserted. The laudable ambition of most gold-diggers would co-operate with the Government, and we have no question that they would hail the offer of a homestead, between which and their temporary occupation they might divide the year.

The New Reform Bill will doubtless open parliamentary representation to the mining interests. We shall not see it presumptuous and threatening, but far more contented if it is properly acknowledged in the Legislature. A recognised position is the best preventive of a false one; and the representatives of the miners will not be the most ignorant of the community if they are from the first treated as a part of the people. The miners' right of six months' date, and in one locality, ought to confer a vote. The holders of trading licenses would be certainly entitled to a similar privilege. We hope that while there is no pressure from without the Legislature will anticipate the development of our gold producing interest, and thus rescue it from shallow adventurers.

It is clear that the Chinese question is coming upon this colony. No one can doubt that the same difference of opinion, governed chiefly by conflicting interests, will import into the controversy the contradiction and acrimony which have arisen in Victoria. The trading community will respect the Chinaman as a good customer; the citizen of the world will uphold his rights as a man and as a stranger; the European miner will hate and persecute him, and sooner or later we shall find that laws will not protect him from ignorance and brutality. The course of things in Victoria will probably bring the Chinese across the border, and they will seek in the hospitality of this country a refuge from coercive or restrictive laws.

In this state of things the Government needs to look well before them. They cannot protect the Chinese where they really require protection, except by prudent regulations. We have gold-fields of enormous extent, yet unoccupied. The European and the Chinese may find ample room, if they can only be kept apart. The best way to preserve this separation would be to exclude either race from the fields first occupied by the other. If the field were exhausted, a permission to remove to some other place might be granted to the Chinese, with a general authority to make the necessary search. The head-men ought to be held strictly responsible for the movements of their followers. Some system of enrolment might remove all needless alarm respecting their numbers and locality—perhaps a special tax to provide for the removal of any who may become chargeable to this colony, would be also desirable. It seems unreasonable that the sick and helpless of the race should be left to the charity of strangers, or that the cost of transferring them to their own country should fall upon this. We are strongly inclined to think that humanity to the Chinese already here may require that we stop the immigration of males. We dislike exceedingly special legislature; but it is quite clear that the principles of Christianity and of civilization are far too little developed to enable us to ensure the race against oppression while they pursue a wandering life. It is better to regulate an evil we cannot overcome, and to do so before a theoretical injustice shall assume the character of a practical wrong.

Such are some of the points which demand the notice of the Government, and, in our opinion, they cannot be too soon brought under legislative action.

* In closing his account of the Western gold-fields our Special Commissioner has forwarded to us a return of the number of Miners' Rights, &c., issued on those gold-fields during the month of June last. The total number issued were:—For the Stoney Creek district, including Ironbark, Burrendong, &c., 950 miners' rights, and 59 trading licenses; for the Avisford district, including Murrendi, the Meroo, Louisa Creek, &c.—Miners' rights, 1148; trading licenses, 77; for the Tambaroora district—Miners' rights, 600; trading licenses, 34; and for the Sofala district—Miners' rights, 782; trading licenses, 85:—making a total of 2480 miners' rights, and 255 trading licenses. From the end of June to the middle of July, 45 miners' rights have been issued in the Sofala district, as also a few trading licenses. This, taking for data the last census returns, which showed the women to be about one-third, and the children about one-half the whole population, a gross total of, say 8000 inhabitants on the Western gold-fields. This number will, however be under rather than over the mark, as there are a large number of "privileged persons" under the Gold-fields' Act now resident on the various gold-fields.

IN a recent number of the *Argus* are some very interesting statistics, as to the average profits of mining, at the different gold-fields of Victoria. Our contemporary does not state how these statistics were calculated, but we presume it was by dividing the escort returns amongst the registered diggers. This method of striking an average cannot pretend to minute accuracy, as there are probably many diggers who do not apply for the Miners' Right, but on the other hand there is also a certain per-centage of gold which goes to town by private hand, or crosses the border into the neighbouring colonies, and therefore, never figures in the escort returns, so that one inaccuracy may be set off against the other. The calculations, such as they are, have been made under official auspices, and the Chief Secretary warrants them as having been compiled with great care.

The most profitable gold-field is that which is farthest removed from the metropolis of the colony, and is nearest to the border of New South Wales. This is encouraging news to those who are looking to the development of quartz reefs at Adelong Creek and the neighbourhood of Albury. The average earnings at the Ovens are found to be £259 16s. 4d. per man. But in this district there are few of those splendid prizes which have lent a dazzling charm to other gold-fields. Great nuggets are rare. The gold though abundant is widely diffused, and requires laborious washing. Solitary and random digging is here an unprofitable occupation. Continuation and perseverance have been found indispensable, but these have met their reward in steady and substantial success. The more extensive use of crushing machinery would, it is expected, greatly increase the yield. This may be taken as a pretty good indication of what will be the case on the adjacent gold-fields on the New South Wales side of the boundary, and is a hint to the diggers who may flock there as to the best way of settling about their work. The rules of the Local Court of the Ovens district are adapted to encourage the kind of working that experience has shown to be the most profitable.

"Every provision has been made for sluice-washing, by allowing watercourses to be cut, dams to be erected, and all possible water privileges rendered available, to the fullest extent not injurious to the public interest. The size of the claims also increases in proportion to the outlay required for their being profitably worked, and time is allowed to procure machinery: as much as four months is given to provide machinery for quartz-crushing. The holders of a miner's right are not restricted to one claim, but may purchase shares up to a certain number, on the condition of employing a proportionate number of men."

The poorest gold-field is the Avoca, which is the remotest in a north-westerly direction. Here the average is only £86 4s. per man; yet to this district there have been lately several rushes, showing how little these sudden migrations of diggers are founded in sound judgment. It is worth observing that the Avoca district lies towards the edge of the hilly country, close up to where the level plains begin. The dividing range of Victoria—the ridge that separates the waters flowing south into the ocean from those flowing north into the Murray, is only an elongated spur from the great Australian Cordillera. It is in this range, and amongst its numerous subsidiary spurs, that the gold is found. At its extremities, and where the hills vanish, the gold becomes scarcer, and the most profitable field to the miner is that which lies closest to the great range. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that the parent range may contain hidden treasure, at least to as great an extent as that which is found deposited in that long spur which runs from east to west across the centre of Victoria. And as this great range runs the whole length of the eastern side of the continent from north to south, it may be regarded as pretty certain that there still lies hidden amongst its gullies abundance of gold to attract the industry of miners, and to employ for many years their ingenuity and perseverance.

The second best gold-field for the miner in Victoria is the Bendigo, where the average yield is £241 per man, or nearly £20 less than at the Ovens. On this gold-field the greatest amount of machinery is concentrated, and most of the gold is produced by crushing quartz.

"The regulations of the Sandhurst Court are also very good, and allow every reasonable encouragement for the erection of quartz-crushing and puddling machinery. Miners may hold any number of claims, provided an equal number of men are employed; and they are not obliged to work their claims when assisting in prospecting, or ascertaining the exact position of the reef, or lead, on which they are situated. A length of 240 feet of a quartz reef is secured to one person, or party, employing two men; and powers are given to make dams or water-holes, and private roads and bridges, to which the owner's right is strictly protected."

At Ballaarat the average earnings are £178 5s. per man. It is here that some of the most dazzling prizes have been found, but it is here also that many parties of diggers have dropped more money into holes than they have ever got out again. The gold lies very deep, and to sink one requires at starting no inconsiderable outlay. It is not possible to get such a thing as a return of the outlay made by diggers on the several gold-fields. Such a return, if it could be obtained, would probably tell strange tales, and the cost of producing the gold would in many cases be found to leave but a small margin for profit. The regulations made by the local courts at each of the gold-fields represent pretty nearly what the great body of the miners think equitable and judicious, since the courts are elected by those who hold the Miners' Right. In each separate locality the rules differ therefore, according to the style of digging most in vogue.

"At Ballaarat, there is no provision for quartz-mining on an extensive scale. The regulations are framed principally with regard to deep-sinking: and, from their great jealousy of anything like monopoly, must, in many cases, cause a very unnecessary expenditure of labour. This strictness is required by the great richness of some of the leads; but where the gold is at such a depth, and the water so troublesome, a more comprehensive system, which would allow of the employment of engineering skill, might be adopted with advantage."

The average yield at Castlemaine, on the south side of Mount Alexander, is £131 5s. per man. On this gold-field more than any other (except perhaps the Avoca) is the original style of digging retained, and the results are poor in proportion. In past days, however, the yield must have been very much greater, for Forest Creek was a very profitable place to thousands of diggers. The miners who still haunt the spot not only stick to the old style of digging, but are jealous of any innovations. Our contemporary says:—

"If a stranger, with anything more than his pick and shovel to depend on, had an idea of settling in the Castlemaine district, the mere perusal of the regulations would be sufficient to deter him. They are framed in a narrow-minded spirit, which begrudges any greater concession than is required for a party of four men. The combination of parties may be allowed where it is desirable for the public benefit, but of this the Local Court is to judge. Anything more than is required by this small party of four is looked on as a special privilege, and is entirely at the option of the Court, which may grant or may refuse it. To encourage the introduction of steam power and machinery in general, the Court professes to grant areas of claim of such extent as shall be considered applicable to the locality and to the miners and machinery to be employed; but this is to be regulated with especial regard to the benefit of the ordinary miners, the poor pick and shovel men before mentioned. After reading these rules, none need wonder that the Castlemaine Court has been so seldom called on to exercise this privilege, nor that the returns show such a small yield of gold."

The average of all the averages given above is £179 8s.; or, at the rate of £3 9s. a-week, or eleven shillings and sixpence a-day. This is not much above the ordinary pay for unskilled labour, and is not equal to the wages of artizans. The attractiveness of a gold-digging life consists to many more in its independence than its profitableness. The digger calls no man master, and is subject to the dominion of no foreman. He moves where he likes. He can work when he pleases, and rest till he is tired. But it has its counter-balancing drawbacks. Besides yielding a very uncertain remuneration, it is often pursued at the risk of health and even life. It necessitates a rude style of living, and is accompanied by few of those domestic enjoyments which soften the evils of more settled occupation.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 JURISDICTION.—The Court will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, with hearing of case No. 75, Mulhall v. Wallace. The assessors summoned for this day are Messrs. G. Rattray, J.P., B. Ray, and J. Rickards.

THE MUSEUM.—We have received several letters on the subject of this institution. The complaint chiefly made is in reference to the closing of the Museum to the public, excepting on two days a-week. One correspondent suggests that the doors should be open every day, excepting Sunday, from 12 to 4. This would be only four hours per diem, and could not interfere with the work of the curator or the secretary, nor would it involve much extra attendance. Others, again, propose that at any rate the institution ought to be opened on Saturday in addition to the two present days of admission. Our opinion is, that after so much money has been expended, and so many years passed away, in preparation, the time has arrived when the public should have the full benefit of the Museum. Unless arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this important building, the Legislative Assembly will be scarcely justified in voting any additional sums during the ensuing sessions. As much as £20,000, it is said, will be asked for. The gentlemen who are appointed the trustees will, we have no doubt, do all in their power for the gratification and instruction of visitors.

THE OPERA.—Donizetti's magnificent opera of "Lucretia Borgia" is announced at the Victoria Theatre for this evening. The cast includes Madame Bishop, and the whole strength of the operatic company at present charming the music-loving portion of our population. Those who may not have witnessed this splendid opera should not, if they desire to see one of the finest of modern productions, neglect this last opportunity.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At one o'clock on Wednesday (yesterday) morning, a person succeeded in forcing an entrance (by breaking the window) into a house at Surry Hills, occupied by Mr. Boag, who, upon hearing a noise, thinking some of his family were astir, made enquiry, and finding they were all in bed, got up and found the front window fastened open by a piece of paling (broken from an adjoining fence, as seen next day), but the bird was flown; he had taken the hint upon hearing the talking in the house.

## MELBOURNE.

### PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY MORNING, 20th July.—The discussion on the Land Bill has given occasion for another scene, in the House of Assembly. I mentioned, in my last communication, that the Opposition had made a legitimate political movement, in pressing upon the Government the necessity of placing the proposed amendments in the hands of members, and of granting a few days' delay, in order that they might be thoroughly considered. On Thursday evening, on the House going into committee on the bill, Mr. Duffy asked whether the Government "had any objection to the postponement of the matter until the proposed amendments were printed?" and received a reply from Mr. Moore that he could not accede to the proposal. A long debate ensued, on a motion for adjournment, interspersed with recriminations of the most painful character. Mr. Michie and Mr. Evans attacked each other ruthlessly, to the amusement of a small section of the Assembly and to the lasting sorrow of the friends of both gentlemen. A division took place in which twenty-eight members voted for the Ministers and twenty-two for adjournment. Immediately on the declaration of the result all the members of the Opposition, except four, left the House. Of the four who remained Mr. O'Shanassy was one. An attempt was then made to pass clause four, in committee, but it was ultimately postponed. The retiring members published on the following morning the subjoined manifesto drawn up and signed before they left the precincts of Parliament House:

We felt it our duty to retire from the Assembly to-night, when the Land Bill was in Committee; and we submit at once to our constituents the motives of this proceeding.

We did so because the Government, after having announced that they had on this day determined upon important alterations in the measure, amounting to the omission of clauses, the insertion of clauses, and the introduction of new principles, peremptorily refused to postpone the Bill for four-and-twenty hours, to enable the amendments to be printed before they were taken into consideration.

We felt that it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and to the usages of deliberative assemblies, for the authors of a bill to make serious alterations in it after it has passed the first and second reading, without adequate notice; that such a course would be precedent of the most dangerous character, enabling a Government to smuggle objectionable principles into a bill without passing them through the ordeal the Constitution provides.

Under these circumstances we decline to take any responsibility for a measure which is only before us in fragments, or to legislate blindfold upon the most important interest that has ever been submitted to our consideration. When the Government have reprinted the Bill with the proposed amendments, we shall feel at liberty to resume the consideration of it.

| | |
|---|---|
| Augustus F. A. Greeves | East Bourke |
| C. Gavan Duffy | Villiers and Heytesbury |
| George Samuel Evans | Richmond |
| J. Dennistoun Wood | Ovens district |
| John Downes Owens | Loddon |
| Alexander Fyfe | Geelong |
| Charles Read | Geelong |
| J. H. Brooke | Geelong |
| Robert M'Dougall | West Bourke |
| H. S. Wills | South Grant |
| Patrick O'Brien | South Bourke |
| J. M. Grant | Sandhurst |
| John O. Barsgwanath | Rodney |
| Patrick Phelan | West Bourke |
| David Blair | Talbot |
| John Myles | South Grant |
| D. A. Hughes | Portland |
| E. Syme | Loddon. |

Parliament House, July 16th, 1857.

The next day the Government placed in the hands of members the clauses they proposed to engraft on the bill,—a course they had so obstinately pursued on the evening of Thursday. These clauses are nine in number. That of principal importance is the one relating to the power of the Crown with reference to the absolute resumption of land. This clause appears to be plain and comprehensive enough in itself, but exception is taken to the wording of it as incomplete. However this may be, public opinion is now fairly aroused, and the bill will not be permitted to pass unless it clearly establishes the right of the Crown to resume the ownership of every acre of unsold land in the colony, for every purpose, without let or hindrance from its pastoral tenants.

The Land Convention, which has commenced its sittings, bids fair to become a body of some importance. Its proceedings generally are conducted with a degree of decorum which has rather disappointed its enemies, who now do not object to the body itself, but taunt it with its want of power. That the Convention is powerless, as far as any legislation goes, no one would deny; but it is not impossible that the amended Land Bill to be produced and discussed this evening may furnish some most valuable suggestions to the Government, or may give the Opposition the materials for endless amendments which they will attempt to engraft on the bill. No doubt some of these will be such that the Government cannot consistently oppose them, but will be very objectionable to their supporters; and it is not improbable that not only will Ministers be embarassed in carrying their bill through, but that it will be so materially modified that little trace of the original will be left. Should the majority be powerful enough to force on the bill in its present objectionable integrity, it will be repudiated under the first reformed Parliament that meets.

The South Bourke election has resulted in the return of Mr. Sidney Ricardo, by a considerable majority over Alderman Walsh, the Government candidate. Mr. Ricardo is an agriculturist in a large way, and is likely to be a useful member of the Assembly. The elections of Portland and Colac are not yet decided. No additional interest in the result appears to be excited—strange to say—in the present state of parties.

Affairs on the Buckland have settled down, and the Chinese have returned in great numbers to their claims. The following parties have been committed for trial:—John M'Gowan, assault and burning Chinese tents; — Frankem, assaulting and robbing Chinese; — Taylor, setting fire to joss-house; — Edwards, "sticking-up a celestial;" Thomas Norton, or Horton, driving Chinese into the river; W. Miller, destroying Chinese huts; Alexander Bissett, destroying Chinese tents by fire; John Johnstone, alias "Lankie," same offence; John Bourke, alias "Curly Jack," ditto. The European miners are still somewhat excited.

THE CHINESE.—Below Winter's Flat, Campbell's Creek, there is an encampment of several hundred Chinese, who have obtained a lease of a portion of the creek. They have turned over a good deal of new as well as old ground on its banks, and contrive, by their co-operative system of digging, to extract the means of subsistence from a locality, which is too poor to support any one else. As one indignant miner expressed it, "They have rooted up the dirt about here like pigs," a phrase, it is supposed, to be understood metaphorically rather than literally. Why is it that these Chinese associations answer their intended purpose, when nearly all other mining companies fail of doing so? Be the cause what it may, it is a singular circumstance, and perhaps worth investigation. In this respect the Chinese set us an example, which we might advantageously copy. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* As it seems an impossibility to prevent them swarming hither in search of our golden stores, it is our best policy to derive all the benefit we can from what appears to be an inevitable evil. It would be unjust to assert that our celestial visitors are wholly destitute of commendable qualities, and absurd to be deterred by national prejudice from imitating whatsoever is valuable in their conduct.—*Mount Alexander Mail.*

ERRATUM.—By a typographical error in the report of Mr. Johnson's remarks at the Darlinghurst Church Meeting, published in yesterday's paper, the word "American" is omitted before "Episcopal Churches."

NOTICE.—A large assortment of groceries, wines, spirits, bottled beers, bags, &c. Muriel and Miller will sell, this day, Thursday, unreservedly, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, vide advertisements. The trade, country buyers, and others, are particularly requested to attend the sale.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, island buyers, storekeepers, outfitters, dealers, and others to the sale of general drapery goods, ready made clothing, and damaged Manchester goods, at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing with the damaged goods, at 10 o'clock punctually.—ADV.

## THE AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first Annual Meeting of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held yesterday evening at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Sir William Denison occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, remarked that all he would say, by way of preface, was that the Council of the Society had exerted themselves to the best of their ability last year for the advancement of the objects which they had in view; and if they had not accomplished as much good as was desirable, it was not because they had not the wish, but because circumstances prevented their carrying out their intentions. He trusted that next year they would be able to present a more satisfactory report.

A letter was read from the Hon. H. W. Parker, apologising for his non-attendance at the meeting.

The SECRETARY then read the annual report, as follows:—

### REPORT.

In presenting the first Report of the transactions and proceedings of this Society, since it was established in December last, its Council has to congratulate the members on the well sustained and increasing success which has attended and rewarded their exertions; and to sincerely and earnestly recommend continued and energetic efforts in the same honourable and useful direction, in order that still larger numbers may be induced to join our ranks, and in consequence extended usefulness attend our movements.

Before detailing the proceedings which more properly belong to this Society since its establishment, the Council deems it right to explain the circumstances which immediately led to its formation, as well as to report the transactions of the two preceding Societies, from the date of their last reports in July, 1856, to the period of their dissolution, in order to amalgamate, and form the present body; and thus complete the history of horticulture and agriculture for the year 1856-57, so far as it is connected with metropolitan associations.

In complying with this duty, however, the Council has to express its regret that the information desired is complete only so far as concerns the Horticultural Improvement Society—so far as the Council of the Society has been enabled and required to afford it. The records of the proceedings of the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society (one of the two dissolved and subsequently amalgamated bodies) have not yet been obtained.* This deficiency the Council regrets the more, because they are the records of the elder of the two Societies in question, and necessarily contain the only historical data of associated movements and attempts made in the colony, for several years, towards the advancement of horticulture and kindred sciences; and it must be admitted on all hands that local history, particularly in these matters, well studied, would in all probability enable present and future societies of a like nature to avoid those shoals and quicksands which lead to failure, and by avoiding these, to anchor and safely ride in those ports and harbours which ensure progress and success. The Council, therefore, wishes it to be distinctly understood, that whatever omissions may be made, with regard to the proceedings of the last named Society in this report, are in no way attributable to its neglect or management.

The Council desires it to be understood that any omissions of the detailed proceedings of the elder Society, since its existence, are not attributable to them, while compelled to acknowledge the facility which has been afforded to them, as to all the proceedings of the Horticultural Improvement Society of New South Wales.

THE HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the 1st July, 1856, the commencement of the second year of its existence, to the 8th December of the same year, the date of its dissolution, the Horticultural Improvement Society published no record of its proceedings, this duty having been transferred, with all other of its business matters, to the Council of the present Society. Its first and last published annual Report having been, up to the previously mentioned date, it is only necessary, in order to complete its records, to continue the summary of its transactions from that time until its dissolution.

During the period indicated, the Society held two public exhibitions, namely, a camellia show and the general spring exhibition. The first was held on the 10th and 11th of July, in the new concert-room of the Royal Hotel, and deservedly attracted considerable attention, not only from its being the first of its kind ever held in Australia, but also from its superiority and magnitude. Nearly two thousand cut specimens of camellia flowers were exhibited for competition, besides a considerable number of pot-grown specimens. It was the opinion of many competent judges that even England (where the cultivation of this fashionable flower has arrived at greatest perfection) would have fallen far behind in competition with many of the varieties exhibited on the occasion. The exhibition, however, unfortunately failed in a pecuniary respect, owing entirely to the fact that the two days fixed for it proved, perhaps, the most inclement of an inclement season. None but enthusiasts could be expected to visit it in such weather. The amount taken at the doors was consequently limited, and less than the mere rent of the room. The expenses, therefore, fell heavily upon the funds of the Society. On this occasion, no less than twenty-seven prizes were awarded by the judges to successful exhibitors.

The general spring show was alike unfortunate in the weather, and consequently in public patronage, although full of interest and encouragement to the well wishers of horticultural and agricultural advancement in Australia. At this exhibition forty-seven prizes were awarded by the judges.

During the before-mentioned interval, five monthly meetings were held, all of which were well attended by the members, and well supported in interest and usefulness, as the following list of papers, read and published; will illustrate:—

1. D. Wilson, on pillar roses.
2. R. Meston, on the climatology of Australia.
3. F. Creswick, on sorghum saccharatum.
4. J. Graham, on the cultivation of rhubarb.
5. P. L. C. Shepherd, on the best means of eradicating knot-grass—Cyperus hydra.
6. T. W. Shepherd, on the botany of Norfolk Island (1).
7. P. L. C. Shepherd, on ladies' miniature flower gardens.
8. Miles, on Sorghum saccharatum.
9. T. W. Shepherd, on the botany of Norfolk Island (2).
10. F. Creswick, on the cultivation of liquorice.
11. G. A. Bell, on the benefits to be derived from horticultural and agricultural associations, and the establishment of a Horticultural and Agricultural Museum.
12. P. L. C. Shepherd, on the best means of eradicating noxious burs, growing in the colony.
13. R. Meston, prize essay on burs and thistles.

These papers, with the thirty-four others described in the annual report of the Society, make a total of forty-seven original essays read, and, for the most part, published through its instrumentality, during the year and a half of its existence, thus showing an amount of usefulness, scarcely hoped for by the most sanguine of its originators. The reading of these, usually led to animated conversational remarks and discussions on the subjects they treated of, by the members generally; thus making available the combined information on each subject afforded to the meeting, for the study and information of every member constituting it.

The prize of life-membership offered by the council for the best essay on the most economic means of destroying or eradicating burs and other noxious weeds, was awarded to Mr. Robert Meston of New England. This essay, together with the report of the committee appointed to decide upon the prize, has been published in the daily press.

During the same period, the Council caused to be distributed upwards of two hundred packages of the seed of the "Chinese sugar grass" (*sorghum saccharatum*) to as many applicants in all parts of the country, the neighbouring colonies included; and more would have been distributed had not the supply become exhausted. It is, therefore, fair to infer that this cereal, from the cultivation of which so much is expected by *savans*, both in Europe and America, is now permanently introduced to the agriculture of Australia. The Council obtained the first supply of this seed from Mr. Creswick, one of its members; but this being soon exhausted, his Excellency the Governor-General furnished a further and larger quantity from his own garden.

A number of other seeds were also distributed, but need not be particularised.

The Council meetings, held during the period mentioned, amounted to nine, and the committee meetings to four.

At a Council meeting, held on the 16th September, 1856, a letter was received from his Excellency Sir W. Denison, Governor-General, &c., as follows:—

"Government House, September 16th, 1856.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency to forward to you, for the consideration of the Council and the members of the Horticultural Improvement Society, the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted at a general meeting of the members of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and to express Sir W. Denison's earnest hope that the objects of the proposed conference, namely, the consolidation of the two Societies into one, having a broad and extensive basis, may be obtained.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALFRED DENISON.

"Resolved,—That it be an instruction to the committee to appoint a sub-committee, to confer with the committee of the Horticultural Improvement Society, upon the subject of an amalgamation of the two Societies, with power to co-operate in the framing of a body of rules upon the basis of which such amalgamation may advantageously take place."

This communication having been taken into consideration, the Council adopted the following resolution in reference to it:—

"That the Council of the Horticultural Improvement Society having received the communication of his Excellency the Governor-General, dated September 16th, 1856; and having taken the same into consideration, with the copy of the resolution passed at the general meeting of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, resolve, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. K. Silvester, T. W. Shepherd, and William M'Donnell, be appointed to receive and deliberate on any proposition that may be received from the sub-committee of the latter Society, and to confer with the members of the same, if such a course should seem desirable."

It was also resolved,—"That this resolution be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General, with an expression of the cordial concurrence of the Council in the wish of his Excellency, that the proposed conference may lead to the consolidation of the two Societies into one, having a broad and extended basis for its future operations."

The committee appointed by the foregoing resolution, after consultation with the committee of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, agreed to the following report, which was adopted by the Council on the 15th October, 1856, and confirmed at a special general meeting of the members held at the Royal Hotel, on the 23rd of the same month—the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, V.P., in the chair.

"That at a conference of sub-committees duly appointed by the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and the Horticultural Improvement Society, of New South Wales, the following resolutions were agreed to and recommended for submission to a general meeting of the members of both Societies:—

"1st. That the objects of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and the Horticultural Improvement Society, being substantially the same; and the competition of the two Societies having in some respects proved prejudicial to the accomplishment of the aims of both, it is desirable that the friends of horticulture and its kindred pursuits should unite and form an association for the encouragement and extension of such pursuits, on a broad and liberal basis.

"2nd. That in order to carry out the above resolution, it is expedient that the Societies before named be now declared dissolved, and that an association be formed under the title, 'The Australian Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture,' such association to have for its objects the promotion in every way of the productive capabilities of the soil.

"That the members appointed to conduct this conference be appointed a Provisional Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect."

"WILLIAM DEANE, Hon. Sec."

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Council are only able to speak of the proceedings of this Society, from the recollection of individual members, in the absence of any secretarial reports.

This Society, during the half-year intervening between its last annual report and its final dissolution, held two exhibitions, namely, one of Camellias in July, and a spring show in September. As before said, in the absence of records, the Council is unable to furnish any details of these. The same remark will apply to its committee and other meetings. It may, however, be inferred that after initiating the amalgamation movement, the proceedings on this point were very similar to those of the Horticultural Improvement Society.

The financial position of these two Societies at the time of dissolution will be appended to this report.—See Appendix A.

On the 8th December, 1856, a meeting was held at the School of Arts, in compliance with the terms of the following advertisement, signed on behalf of the committees of the two Societies, by Messrs. W. G. Pennington and William Deane.

* Since the above report was adopted the minute book of the late Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society has been handed to the Secretary, but too late for reference.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496491

"Horticulture and Agriculture.—A general meeting of the members of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and the Horticultural Improvement Society, of New South Wales, will be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on Monday evening, the 6th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of dissolving the above named Societies, and of forming a new Society, to be called 'The Australian Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture,' or such other name as may be then agreed upon. His Excellency the Governor-General will preside."

To this advertisement were appended three resolutions embodying the rules and constitution for the government of the contemplated new Society, as proposed by the two committees.

About two hundred members of the two Societies attended, and his Excellency the Governor-General presided.

The first resolution proposed was as follows:—

"That the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, and the Horticultural Improvement Society of New South Wales, be, and are hereby declared to be dissolved, and that a new association be formed under the title of 'The Australian Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture' and that all property, effects, and liabilities of the said two Societies be assumed by the association hereby formed."

After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the title of the new association should be—The Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society; with this amendment the resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

The second resolution proposed the constitution of the new Society as embodied in six fundamental rules. These after some alterations and amendments, which it is unnecessary now to recapitulate, were agreed to in the shape in which they will be appended to this report, in conjunction with the by-laws framed by the Council.—See appendix B.

The third resolution—"That his Excellency be requested to undertake the office of president, and that this meeting do now proceed to elect two vice-presidents, and twenty-four members of Council, pursuant to the foregoing rules," was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. E. Deas Thomson and the Rev. G. E. Turner were elected vice-presidents without ballot. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for a Council of twenty-four members, to be chosen from forty-eight names selected by the respective committees, of each of the pre-existing Societies, in equal proportions. The following is the result, and the order according to the ballot paper:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. T. W. Shepherd | 13. Mr. E. K. Silvester |
| 2. W. Deane | 14. Hon. E. Wise |
| 3. M. Guilfoyle | 15. Mr. J. Baptist |
| 4. P. L. C. Shepherd | 16. T. S. Mort |
| 5. D. Shepherd | 17. O. Ottley |
| 6. Dr. Houston | 18. D. McInnis |
| 7. Mr. F. Creswick | 19. W. Carron |
| 8. R. Driver, senior | 20. J. W. Waugh |
| 9. H. R. Webb | 21. G. W. Pennington |
| 10. W. S. Wall | 22. Dr. Bennett |
| 11. G. A. Bell | 23. Mr. J. G. M'Kean |
| 12. C. Jessop | 24. Wm. M'Donnell. |

The opening meeting of the Society thus brought into existence, was convened on the 28th January, at Clark's Assembly Rooms, when an initiatory address was delivered by the President, and various interesting topics were discussed by the members. This initiatory address was published by the daily press, and has since been printed and circulated throughout the colony, through the instrumentality of the President; from which circumstance the Council feel justified in anticipating much benefit to the Society, and through it to the country generally.

Subsequent to the opening meeting, five monthly meetings have been held, at which the following papers were read, commented upon, and discussed, and (with the exception of the two in June, which have been reserved for a monthly magazine in connection with this Society) published in the daily press:—

Garrett.—Cultivation of Nohl Kohl.

Waugh.—Means best adapted in the present circumstances of the colony, for imparting agricultural information.

Meston.—Harvest operations in Australia.

Milne.—Articles used for food by the Feegeans.

Shepherd T. W.—Native plants, and the pastoral and agricultural resources of Australia.

Dyer.—Extraction of the stumps of trees.

Meston.—Muriate of soda as a fertiliser.

Shepherd T. W.—Native plants, and the pastoral and agricultural resources of Australia.

Blake.—On Australian wines.

Gelding.—Dioscorea japonica.

At one of the monthly meetings the President introduced a gentleman who had just brought to the colony a locomotive engine, denominated "The Megathon," constructed on the principle of "Boydell's Patent Endless Railway." Drawings of the machine were exhibited and explained by the importer, Mr. Clark, of Bundarra, New England. Subsequently, the Council of the Society received a communication from the Government to the effect that it had determined to grant a sum of money for the purpose of testing the capabilities of the machine, and requesting that the Council should suggest and inspect the trials to be carried out. This request was, of course, complied with, and a committee appointed to report the result, which it did in effect as follows:—

"The trials of the Megathon have not fulfilled the expectations formed of it, as a tractive engine for general purposes, either on common roads or in ordinary fields for the plough, in lieu of animal power. At the same time it was of opinion that the shoes or sleepers which constitute the endless rail might be with advantage applied to the wheels of slow travelling and heavily laden vehicles, drawn by animal power over uneven or soft surfaces."

Towards carrying out the establishment of an experimental garden or farm, the Council has to report that it has petitioned the Government for a grant of land, suitable for the purpose, as follows:—

"To his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Companion of the Bath, Governor-General of all her Majesty's Australian Possessions, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales.

"The Memorial of the council of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society,

"Respectfully sheweth,

"1. That the said Society was formed and established for the purpose of consolidating two pre-existing Societies with similar objects in view, at a series of meetings open to the public, and has since met with distinctive marks of public approval.

"2. The first rule of the Society is as follows: That the objects of this Society shall be the encouragement, improvement, and development of horticulture and agriculture, and the promotion in every way of the productive capabilities of the soil.

"3. That the effectual carrying out of this design will be greatly promoted by the establishment of an experimental garden and farm, where the capability of the improvement of indigenous products, under scientific cultivation, may be determined, and the suitability of the varied soils and climates of this colony, for the growth of exotic products, be correctly ascertained.

"4. That by the information that would be thus acquired from suggestive science, whether native or foreign, which would always demand and find admission to the garden, the resources derivable from the land of the colony would probably be largely increased; the production from agricultural enterprise would be extended, and rendered more in accordance with the demands of consumption in the colony, and of exportation to the mother country and foreign nations; and that thus not only would increased value be given to the soil of the colony, but its natural and material wealth would be greatly enhanced.

"5. That in order to accomplish an object so thoroughly national in its effects, it is but fair and reasonable that the Society should receive, conditionally, on its carrying out the objects hereinbefore stated, to the best of its means and abilities, such grant of the public lands of the colony, on which to establish such garden and farm, as your Excellency may deem reasonable in extent, and convenient in regard to site."

"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend her Majesty, to grant such a piece of land for the purposes herein stated, as may to your Excellency seem sufficient.

"And your memorialists, &c., &c., &c.

"Dated this second day of April, A.D. 1857."

In reply to the petition, the Council received the following letter from the Minister of Public Lands and Works:—

"Department of Land and Public Works,
"Sydney, 28th April, 1857.

Sir,—The Governor-General laid before the Executive Council the memorial addressed to his Excellency, by the Council of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society, for land as a site for an Experimental Garden and Farm, forwarded in your letter of the 2nd instant, and I am directed to apprise you, for the information of the Council of the Society alluded to, that the Executive Council are not unwilling to recommend a compliance with the prayer of their memorial; but desire, in the first instance, to ascertain to what extent the Society is in a position, as regards the necessary funds, to carry out the objects for which the grant is sought.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"M. Fitzpatrick.

"William Deane, Esq., Hon. Sec."

A committee has been appointed to devise means for the establishment of a permanent fund, to be devoted exclusively to the carrying out of the above object in an efficient manner. The report of this committee will be appended.—See Appendix C.

Since its establishment, the Society has held an Autumn exhibition, at which many productions of interest were exhibited. Owing to the unfavourable season, and other causes, the horticultural department displayed a falling off; but there was an increase in articles of manufacture. The days fixed upon for exhibitions proving rainy, the receipts at the gates were limited, and insufficient to meet the expenses of the exhibition.

It is a question, worthy the consideration of your future Council, whether these metropolitan exhibitions, which trench so largely upon your funds, should be held less frequently, or made self-supporting. Their management must always involve a large amount of the Council's attention, and when the days fixed for them prove inclement, the Society must always sustain considerable loss.

The Council have not deemed it expedient, considering the financial position of the Society, to incur the very heavy expense of publishing its transactions; but, in the first instance, these were published in the daily press, for which kindness the Council thinks the thanks of the Society justly due. Recently the Council has made arrangements which will secure the monthly publication of the transactions of the Society in a more permanent form.

The proprietor of the *Sydney Magazine of Science and Art* has arranged to publish the transactions of the Society on the following terms:—

"That he shall publish all the transactions of each month that may be handed to him by the Secretary. That he will guarantee to carry on the Magazine for twelve months certain. That under the title of the Magazine shall be printed, 'Containing, by authority, the Transactions of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society.' That the cost of each number shall not exceed one shilling, and shall not be published later than the 15th of each month, and shall contain the papers and report of the meeting held in the month in which the publication appears. That the Magazine shall not be used as a vehicle for articles of fiction, or relating to religion or politics, and that the title of the Magazine shall be sanctioned by the Council." In return, the Council has agreed to give the publisher the exclusive right to publish the transactions of the Society, and to purchase at least 25 copies, for exchange with those Scientific Societies which are, or may be, in correspondence with this.

By this arrangement, the Council believe that the members, and the public generally, will be advantageously supplied, at a cheap rate, with the transactions of the Society, and much other useful information on kindred subjects, either in the shape of original or extracted matter, and in a form more convenient and less evanescent than the daily press is calculated to supply.

The Council has not yet been enabled to take direct action in the promotion of affiliated Societies in the country districts; while at the same time it is gratifying to notice that several Societies of a kindred nature have been formed and are now forming in the interior. And your Council feels justified in assuming that the proceedings and example of this Society has in some measure contributed to such a desirable result. It is strongly recommended that your next Council shall promote, as far as possible, this object.

The intercourse between this Society and similar institutions, in other countries, from the shortness of the period since its formation, has not yet arrived at an important status, but steps have been taken which, it is hoped, will eventually lead to mutual advantage.

The Council are in receipt of communications of a friendly nature from the following societies:—

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; Agri. Horticultural Society, Kandy, Ceylon; and the Philosophical Society of Victoria.

In resigning its charge, the Council trust that during the six months of its existence, it has shown that all the objects for which the Society was professedly established have been attended to, and, so far as the time and means at its disposal would permit, carried out. During its period of office, there have been held, besides the monthly meetings previously mentioned, 12 Council meetings and 13 committee meetings, all well attended.

Before concluding, the Council cannot forbear expressing its warmest thanks to the President, for the cordial, earnest, and active assistance and co-operation which he has ever evinced in forwarding its business, not only by attending its meetings, but in many other respects which it is unnecessary to relate.

The best thanks of the Society are also justly due to the Honorary Secretary, who, besides performing for some time the whole of its secretarial duties, has gratuitously furnished the Council with office accommodation since its establishment, for the discharge of its duties.

The number of Members at present on the roll is 550.

By direction of the Council, H. R. Webb.

Adopted, 7th July, 1857.

[Appendix C.]

Report of the Committee appointed on the 26th of May, 1857, to devise measures for the establishment of an Experimental Farm and Garden.

Your Committee have to report, that so short a period has elapsed since their appointment, that they have been unable to do more than meet and deliberate upon the best means of attaining the desired object.

They regret this the less, however, from the fact of the near approach of the Annual General Meeting rendering necessary the election of a new Council, and will, therefore, confine themselves in this report to stating very briefly their views and opinions as to the best mode of procedure.

Your Committee have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what portion of the Society's funds can be devoted to this object, but while they hope that considerable assistance may be derived from this source, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that large additional aid will be requisite to enable the Council to carry out, in their integrity, the objects they had in view in applying for the land.

Your Committee would beg, therefore, to suggest for the consideration of the Council the propriety of obtaining specific contributions for this purpose, and, with that view, would recommend the organization of local committees in the various districts of the colony, and the appointment of collectors to obtain subscriptions.

And that, to forward such organization in the first instance, circular letters be printed and extensively circulated; such letters to clearly set forth the advantages derivable from the object proposed.

(Signed) Osborne Ottley, Chairman.
H. R. Webb.

Sydney, July 13. [Adopted 13th July, 1857.]

The Treasurer's balance-sheet showed that the receipts of the Society were £391 16s. 4d; the amount in hand, £146 14s.

The Hon. Mr. Isaacs moved the first resolution—

That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated among the members.

He expressed a hope that the annual reports would hereafter particularise the operations not only of the Metropolitan Society, but of the several agricultural and horticultural societies established throughout the colony.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Isaac Nichols, was carried unanimously.

Dr. Bland moved the second resolution—

That this meeting earnestly recommends to the Council for the ensuing year, that every means within its power be employed in forwarding the establishment of an experimental farm and garden.

He apprehended the intention was to establish the proposed farm in the neighbourhood of Sydney, Parramatta, or some other town; and whether they considered its utility in encouraging the introduction and cultivation of new products, or its beneficial influence in affording a place of rational recreation to the public, he, could, from experience, bear testimony to the advantages of such an establishment as an experimental farm and garden.

Mr. James Bell seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. W. B. Allen moved the next resolution:—

That the thanks of the Society be accorded to the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, and Council, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted its business.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. J. Dyer, was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Donald moved—

That the thanks of the Society be awarded to the various gentlemen who have read papers at the monthly meetings.

He said he could bear testimony to the value of the papers which had hitherto been read, and in according thanks to those who had already assisted the Society in this way, he trusted they would be affording encouragement to others to come forward and lend similar assistance.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. James was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. W. Shepherd moved—

That Messrs. Thomas Whistler Smith and Thomas Chalder be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

This motion was seconded by Mr. L. C. Shepherd, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Simpson proposed the sixth resolution—

That the meeting now proceed to ballot for the Council for the ensuing year, and that Messrs. R. Driver, jun., and Joseph Dyer, in conjunction with the Secretaries, take charge of the ballot box, and act as scrutineers.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Blake, was adopted.

Two bags of grass seed—one the seed of the California prairie grass, the other of the Italian rye-grass—were presented to the Society by Sir William Denison.

On motion of Mr. Silvester, the chair was vacated by the Governor-General, and taken by the Rev. Mr. Turner, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the former Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

## THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the New Offices, yesterday, when the following report was presented by the directors, and unanimously carried:

The directors have to submit the following statement of the company's transactions during the half-year ended the 30th June, 1857.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the 31st December, 1856, the balance standing at the credit of Profit and Loss account was | £13,522 15 1 | | |
| From which was deducted the dividend declared in January | 2000 0 0 | | |
| | | 11,522 15 1 | |
| Premiums on insurances effected during half-year | 6137 1 7 | | |
| Interest on employed portion of the capital | 499 6 10 | | |
| | | 6636 8 5 | |
| | | £18,159 3 6 | |
| Losses and averages paid during the half-year | 2667 6 0 | | |
| Returns of premiums on short interest under various policies | 219 5 5 | | |
| Charges | 832 18 10 | | |
| Bad debts written off | 73 14 9 | | |
| | | 3793 5 0 | |
| Leaving a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account on 30th June, 1857 | | £14,365 18 6 | |

The insurances effected during the half-year amount to £226,469.

The outstanding risks amount to £119,188, on which the premiums payable are £3137.

The accounts have been duly audited, and the auditors' report is laid on the table for the proprietors' inspection.

The directors have the satisfaction to report that there are no claims now pending or remaining unadjusted.

The directors have also to observe that they entered on the occupation of their new premises, erected in Pitt-street, on the first day of June, and they have reason to believe that, from the central position in which they are situated, and the ample accommodation they afford for carrying on the business of the institution, the operations of the company will be marked by steady and satisfactory progress.

An Act of Parliament has been obtained for incorporating the shareholders of the institution, which, whilst it upholds the original intention of the founders, it nevertheless affords facilities for the holding and disposal of real property, which has hitherto been dealt in with difficulty.

Mr. Samuel Ashmore, who has held the office of Marine Surveyor to the Company for the last eighteen years, has, from the increasing infirmities of age, felt it his duty to resign the appointment, and the directors have selected Mr. Henry T. Fox to fill the vacancy. In taking leave of an officer who has so long maintained the confidence and respect of the shareholders, the directors feel it incumbent on them to recommend that, as a mark of the full appreciation of these services so ably performed, an allowance at the rate of one hundred pounds a year be granted to Mr. Ashmore during the remainder of his life.

Two vacancies in the direction have occurred by the resignation of Mr. Spry, and by the retirement by rotation of Mr. Fanning. Mr. Walter Lamb, a duly qualified proprietor, has offered himself for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Spry, and Mr. Fanning has intimated his willingness to be re-elected.

The directors cannot but congratulate the proprietors on the highly satisfactory state of the company's affairs, and recommend that out of the profits of the half year a dividend be declared on the paid up capital at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and that the balance, amounting to £843 3s. 5d., be carried to the credit of profit and loss account to equalise future dividends.

(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

In reference to that portion of the report where the Directors recommended a pension of £100 per annum to Captain Ashmore, Mr. Fairfax, on behalf of the shareholders, took occasion to say how heartily they concurred in such a proposal. It was honourable and generous on the part of the Board, and it was equally deserved by their late surveyor, who had so long and faithfully served the Company.

It was proposed by Mr. Ebsworth, and seconded by Mr. T. Skinner, "That Mr. Fanning be re-elected a director, and that Mr. Walter Lamb be also elected in succession to Mr. Spry, resigned."

The business of the meeting having terminated, the directors invited the shareholders to sandwiches and champagne, in celebration of their having held their thirty-first half-yearly meeting in the new and elegant premises in New Pitt-street.

## THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

One of the largest meetings of the licensed victuallers of Sydney ever held in the colony, took place yesterday, at Mr. Coles' Freemasons' Hall, York-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present retail prices of liquor. We should suppose that in course of the proceedings there were not fewer than two hundred and fifty of the trade in attendance. The circumstances under which the meeting was called are briefly these:—It appears that the wholesale prices of spirits, ordinarily used for consumption over the bar of the public-houses, are now, in many cases threefold, and in some more than fourfold what they were three or four years ago, and yet the retail prices have remained stationary, although it is notorious that in all other trades these prices are governed by, and consequently rise or fall with, the wholesale cost. The natural inference from this is, either that the publicans in former times derived an extortionate profit from their business, or they are now selling at a dead loss, and, therefore, practising a deliberate fraud, not only upon themselves, but upon those who supply them with the articles of consumption. It is to be regretted that the latter conclusion is but too strongly borne out by the records of the Insolvent Court, which show that the number of failures among the licensed victuallers, during the last few months, is unparalleled in the history of the colony. This view of the case is still further borne out by a remark which fell from one of the speakers, to the effect that at the late annual licensing meeting, Mr. Tooth was necessitated to furnish the money for no fewer than forty licenses in order to keep up as many houses, the failure of which would have involved him in very considerable losses. Under these circumstances, it was considered by a number of the most influential licensed victuallers—more especially as there did not appear to be any probability of a decline in the wholesale prices of spirits—that matters had reached a crisis, and that either there must be a general failure in the trade, or measures must be adopted to augment the retail profits. Hence the present meeting of publicans, which, as above stated, was about the largest we have ever witnessed in the colony. Mr. Kearney was voted into the chair, and having shortly stated the steps taken by the promoters and the object to be attained, which was simply to procure the assent of the whole body of licensed victuallers to an increased scale of charges for wines, spirits, &c., supplied over the counter, he invited those present to offer any suggestions or raise any discussion that might be calculated to throw light upon the subject. A long and animated debate then followed, in the course of which it was arranged that the present meeting should be considered merely preliminary, in order to give time for a more mature consideration of the question, and also for the purpose of getting up another large meeting, at which it was understood Mr. Tooth, who had expressed himself extremely favourable to the movement, would preside. In the meantime, it was thought advisable to fix upon the following scale of charges, which should be submitted for approval at the general meeting, to be held in the course of next week:—Rum, English ale, porter, and ginger beer, 4d. per glass; wine, brandy, and cordials, 4d. per nobbler; lemonade and soda water, the same as at present, namely 6d. each; and colonial ale, 4d. per pint, or 8d. per quart; the object being, as we understood it, to increase by one penny every article now sold for three-pence. The facts which we have stated at the outset were dwelt upon by nearly every speaker, and warmly echoed by the unanimously expressed feeling of the meeting. Mr. J. Simpson, who has taken a very prominent part in the movement, was appointed secretary, and the meeting was eventually adjourned to some day next week, to be duly notified in the public Press.

## PARRAMATTA CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last an interesting paper on the subject of intemperance was read before the members of St. John's Association, by Mr. J. M. Gould, solicitor. The Rev. R. L. King, incumbent of the parish, presided. Mr Gould, in the first place, alluded to the great importance of the subject, and the rapid strides which intemperance is making through the length and breadth of this beautiful country, invading the peace, comfort, and happiness of society, and introducing amongst us the most fearful, fatal, and pernicious effects. "Intemperance," said Mr. Gould, "is a vice which, when firmly lodged in the heart, brings with it nothing but misery and wretchedness, and that not only to the unhappy man himself, but also to his family, and all who may be in any manner associated with him." Mr. Gould then, in vivid terms, depicted the downward progress of the drunkard, and detailed the social evils occasioned by his brutal conduct, commenting, with much feeling, on the sad position of the wives and children of the intemperate, whereby they are not merely deprived of the comforts and necessaries of life, but frequently are exposed to the most imminent danger. This portion of the subject he illustrated by appropriate anecdotes from Dr. Guthrie, who had been an eye witness of the heartrending scenes which he describes. Mr. Gould then adverted to the progress of intemperance in this colony, which he proved by quotations from the papers and the records of our police courts, remarking that this demon of iniquity was now travelling through the country seeking whom he may devour, and that it was deeply to be deplored that no plan had yet been devised which could effectually eradicate the odious vice. "We do not find," he continued, "this hideous monster making such havoc in heathen countries. If we go to those where Buddhism prevails, we find them inhabited by millions who never drink intoxicating liquors, and are therefore never drunk." No vice, however, was more strongly denounced in the Scriptures than intemperance. It was asserted, in plain and unmistakable terms, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and, therefore, if Christians would act up to their principles, and combine together for the moral benefit of those around them, they would soon hunt the hideous monster of intemperance from his throne, and banish him for ever from this our native or adopted land.

Dr. Greenup alluded to various cases of lunacy which had been occasioned solely by intemperance, and instanced one of a woman, who, after having been three years in the Asylum, and having given the most promising hopes of amendment, returned to her former habits a few days after her liberation. He (Dr. G.) did not altogether agree with Mr. Gould in his reference to the temperance of heathen countries, for it must be borne in mind that many heathens use opium and other intoxicating drugs to a fearful extent.

Mr. Woolls referred to the loss of labour which resulted from intemperance, and suggested several remedies to mitigate the evil, such as lessening the number of public-houses, prohibiting the sale of spirits on Sundays, the institution of Mechanics' School of Arts and lending libraries, and the cultivation of the vine, with a view to make a cheap and agreeable beverage.

Mr. Shackles, in a very humorous speech, referred to Mrs. Beer's lectures, and remarked that, notwithstanding the late floods, nothing had occurred to dilute the potent draughts of the publicans. He was of opinion that public-houses should be abolished, and (as we understood him) that there should be a kind of free trade in spirituous liquors, for he was convinced that intemperance was augmented by the company which flocked to such places.

Dr. Storer referred to the number of public-houses in the district, and attributed much of the prevalent intemperance to the want of a Temperance Coffee Room or Mechanics' School of Arts. Young men had no rational way of spending their time in Parramatta, and, therefore, they resorted to public-houses. Parramatta, he said, was one of the slowest places that he had ever visited. There was no deficiency of talent, but there was much need of co-operation for social improvement. He (Dr. Storer) was a great admirer of Mrs. Beer's lectures, and he believed, that in some instances, intemperance might be cured by mesmerism.

Mr. M'Pherson quoted some interesting statistics to show the vast amount of money which is dissipated by spirit drinking.

Mr. Whiting, in reply to what had fallen from Dr. Storer, said that there was already a temperance society in existence amongst the Wesleyans of the town, and that many young persons had become members.

The Rev. R. L. King was glad to hear of any means which were calculated to reform the drunkard, but he entertained some doubt as to the propriety of inducing young persons to sign pledges. Every baptised Christian was already a member of a temperance society, and the gospel itself was established on temperance principles. He did not think, therefore, that any additional pledge or signing of a paper would be effectual to promote temperance, if people disregarded their baptismal vows. If men did not keep the pledge which they had made to God, could it be expected that they would keep one made to man? He was convinced that the system of inducing persons to sign a pledge for a limited period was pernicious in its tendency, as he had noticed individuals who had become greater drunkards than ever at the expiration of the three or six months. Intemperance, however, was a crying evil, it was sapping the foundations of society, and, therefore, he should rejoice if any means could be devised for the suppression of so great a vice.

Mr. Gould replied at some length to the remarks of the various speakers, and dwelt with much force on the effects of allowing drinking on the premises of publicans. If people wanted spirits or any intoxicating liquor, let them buy such things as they would any other article, and drink them at their own homes.

The Chairman announced that C. E. Robinson, Esq., Secretary to the Denominational Board, had kindly promised to read the next paper on "The Curious Customs of the English during the Feudal Ages," and the business of the evening was concluded by singing the Doxology. The meeting was well attended, and more than one-half of the company consisted of ladies.

Richmond, 12th July.—Black horse, illegible brand on near shoulder and under saddle, a little white on off fetlock, small white spot on off thigh, broken knees, brown muzzle, aged, 15 hands high. To be sold on 10th August.

Cabramatta, 18th July.—Bay gelding, unbroken, illegible brand near shoulder, like HK off shoulder, star on forehead, snip on nose, long tail, black points, 5 years old, 14 hands high. To be sold on 14th August.

## ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Brandy, Rum, Old Tom, Damaged North Wilts Cheese; Land in Campbell-street, Newtown; also, Seventeen Allotments of the Norwood Estate.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld.—At Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s Wharf, Fort-street, at 11 o'clock, Hobart Town Hardwood, Joists, Quarterings, Shingles, Brown's River Potatoes, Hydraulic Pressed Oaten Hay; at the Baltic Wharf (Northwood's), foot of Market-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Richmond River Cedar.

Messrs. Muriel and Miller.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale and Porter, Damaged, Hams, Cheese, Soap, Tea, Rice, Salt, Bags, Port Wine, Whisky, &c.

Mr. G. Smith.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, New Zealand Potatoes.

Messrs. Frith and Payten.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Furniture; at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Oats; at 11 o'clock, Galvanised Tinned Iron, Tiles, Spouting, Guttering, Piping, Sheepnetting, Pails, Building Materials, Ironmongery, Sheffield Ware, Iron Castings, Gas Burners, White Lead, &c.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Boots and Shoes; at 11 o'clock, New and Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

Messrs. Moore.—At No. 202, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Engravings, Paintings, Pier Glasses, &c.: at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, Satin and Flock Papers, String Beads, American Clocks, Chairs and Tables, Musical Boxes, Tea Trays, &c.

Messrs. Chatto and Hughes.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

Messrs. Martyn and Schroder.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Pony, Gigs, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

Messrs. Mort and Co.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Hair, Whalebone, Dry Hams, Beef in Tierces, &c.

Mr. S. Wooller.—At the Horse Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Chaffcutters, Gigs, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

The Sheriff.—At the London Tavern, at noon, the Right, Title, and Interest in Land at Canterbury.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture was delivered last night, in the rooms of the Association, by the Rev. W. Farrar, A.M., on the subject, "Why am I a Christian?" About fifty gentlemen and several ladies were present. The reverend gentleman having been introduced to the meeting by the Secretary of the Association, premised the subject of his lecture by stating, that he saw around him the representatives, perhaps, of every religious denomination in the city, but he cared not for that so long as they were all Christians. He thought that many were too apt to answer the question which formed the subject of the lecture, by saying "that they were brought up as Christians;" which he proved to be an inadequate answer, and said that if our missionaries could give no more satisfactory answer than that, they would gain few proselytes. The lecturer spoke, at considerable length, of religion under the four heads of the Pagan, the Mohamedan, the Jewish, and the Christian sects, with the view to show which afforded the best grounds for our hope of a blessed immortality. After showing the preponderance of evidence to be in favour of the Christian religion in this respect, he declared that if the latter was only to influence our present existence, that he would still adopt it as the religion of his choice. He might be mistaken in his preference for that religion, but if he was, he erred with Locke, Bacon, Newton, and some of the greatest master minds of all ages. The rev. gentleman pathetically depicted the sufferings of our Saviour at Calvary, and earnestly exhorted the young gentlemen of the Association, who formed the majority of the audience, to consider and appreciate the evidences of their holy religion. Mr. Caldwell proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Baker, and passed, and the meeting terminated.

The Rocky River.—Mr. Levien, in a letter to the *Maitland Mercury*, under date 13th July, writes:—"Now a word or two about our diggings of Rocky River. Who told you, as I perceive noted in your issue of the 7th, that the Commissioner detained the escort here, there not being any gold for it? It is all false. The escort arrived here on Monday night, the 6th instant, and as no one here expected it there was no gold lodged at the Commissioner's quarters, as the mail left here the next morning at day dawn. It was consequently detained until the 10th, when so far from having no gold, the said escort actually conveyed to the mint, I hear, nearly 2000 ounces of gold-dust. It is true this was one month's work, but when the unseasonable weather is considered, and that there are not over 500 miners, even that will shew an average of nearly, if not quite, one ounce of gold per man per week. I say, as ever, this is the best gold field in New South Wales, and although I believe Oban will "shew" in the summer, I hope yet to be able to advise intending diggers to pay us a visit. Many shafts have been now bottomed on Sydney Flat, with varied success; the majority of them will, I believe, pay wages; but I cannot narrate any very extraordinary luck. It strikes me the various correspondents in the journals do not treat the matter fairly when they give instances of individual success. Personally I have bought from two diggers well known in Maitland, upwards of £1000 worth of gold within the last month, all realised from one shaft; but this is no criterion, as if I told all with truth, I should say there are many blanks for one prize. The fact is, wages is the best criterion of success. I know one party sluicing who cannot get men at less (and they employ twenty or thirty hands) than 72s. 6d. per week; what sort of wages is this for a labourer? £188 10s. per annum, and that too when real comfortable board can be obtained at 20s. per week. In sober truth, 500 men could earn here in surfacing from £3 to £4 per week, but they will not be satisfied with this, and want to make 'a pile.' I do not blame them for trying, but still it shews the real state of affairs, and is not like the deception of other writers, who state any chance slice of luck by an individual, and purposely cloak the real facts of the case. Next week, three or four very deep shafts will be bottomed on Sydney Flat, and you shall know the result in due course."

Borneo.—We have been informed that some later intelligence than has reached any of the Melbourne journals, is in the possession of a mercantile firm in Melbourne, respecting Borneo. It is to the effect that a second rising of the Chinese had taken place there, and that, during the conflict, Sir James Brooke had been killed.—*Age.*

## THE NEW SUGAR PLANTS.

Mr. Deas Thomson has called our attention to the Zulu Kafir Imphee, a new variety of the sugar cane, a few seeds of which he has in his possession. It appears to be better adapted than the Chinese Sorghum for this climate and for colonial use. The following extract from *Facts and Figures*, a Melbourne publication, describes the mode of cultivation:—

The New Sugar Plants.

We have been inundated during the last three weeks with applications for the seeds in our possession of the two varieties of the sugar plant, known commonly as the Holcus Saccharatus. We have, in every instance, promptly responded to the appeals made to us, and hope that the packets sent have duly reached our numerous correspondents. We now proceed to give a few words of information, relative to the difference of the two kinds, and the proper mode of their cultivation.

To prevent confusion, we will call the Chinese variety producing the black shiny seed, the "Sorghum Saccharatum," and the yellow (or true Holcus Saccharatus), the "Zulu-Kafir Imphee."

I. The Sorghum Saccharatum.

The Chinese Sorghum has recently been grown with success in New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. It is cultivated like maize, and the produce is in ratio to the richness of the soil, although it will grow in poorer soil than maize will. Its value to Australia at the present time consists (1) in its being a rich fodder plant, and (2) that its seed is good for poultry and live stock of all kinds. Its employment for the purpose of making paper, cordage, sugar, and alcohol, will come in after years. It should be set in spring, just under the surface, and not till all danger from frost has disappeared. When intended for forage, it should be sown in drills from three to four feet apart, leaving ten or twelve inches between each plant, when it will bear cutting, and produce in one season a second crop, if not more. M. Beauregard, of Toulon says, from two years' experience over a large surface of soil, he finds the plant is by no means remarkably exhaustive.

It may be as well to note here, that we believe the Chinese Sorghum was introduced first to New South Wales by the Honorable Deas Thomson. The still richer sugar plant, the Zulu-Kafir Imphee, to which we now come, was introduced by ourselves.

II. The "Zulu-Kafir Imphee."

The smallness of the quantity of Imphee seed received has compelled us to be very sparing in its distribution. In fact, we have deemed it prudent to send it only to professional and amateur cultivators, who have the means of making more than ordinary experiment upon it. For their benefit, we now give the following instructions:—

The Imphee will grow well and produce sugar in a great variety of soils; but in rich alluvial soils—in good light brick mould,—in loamy soils,—and, indeed, in almost every good soil in which there is a fair admixture of vegetable matter—the Imphee delights, and will grow famously with sufficient moisture. Leonard Wray says, "plenty of vegetable mould, strong heat and light, and considerable moisture form the great essentials to the full development of the plant, and the perfect elaboration of its juice, so as to yield its maximum. If, after a season of long continued showery weather, a period of dry weather occurs, just as it ripens, then the juice is more especially abundant and rich in sugar. Soils highly manured with animal manures, or, in fact, with any which abound in ammonia and other saline substances, tend to the formation of a large luxuriant plant; but its juice is so mucilaginous and saline, that it is extremely unsuitable for sugar manufacture. Hence such treatment should be studiously avoided. The same rule applies in the case of the sugar cane, beetroot, and all other sugar-yelding plants; and if it be violated, the result is certain to be disappointment and vexation."

With regard to the mode of culture, M. Wray says, "I have in some instances soaked the seed of the Imphee for twenty-four, and even forty-eight hours, in warm water, previous to planting them, in order to expedite their germination, as seed so treated will, in warm, moist weather, be up in four days afterwards; whereas, being planted (during showery weather) without this assistance, they usually take six or seven days sprouting. If, after planting, dry weather sets in, they will, however, require ten, and even fourteen days to appear above ground; but by being well soaked beforehand, this casualty is materially obviated—hence, I hold the practice to be a prudent one.

"The seed requires to be very lightly covered, for if deeply set it is liable to rot, should much rain occur immediately after: but lightly covered, it will not be injured by even constant rain.

"I have lost a great deal of seed by planting too deeply, and I shall therefore be very cautious never to commit the same error again. If soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours, then planted in a bed, and care taken to keep them properly moist, we may always calculate to a certainty on having them an inch above ground in four days (warm weather).

"This first start is a great point, whenever the warm weather lasts a short time; but in no case is it altogether unimportant; and it becomes a question of no small moment whether, in England, and in some parts of Northern Europe, it would not even be quite worth while to sow the seed under glass in the first instance, and then plant out the young plants, before they are a month old, in the open ground, where it is intended they shall remain for crop.

"In this case very little more labour is required than is now universally bestowed on the Continent in making the beetroot nursery-beds, and subsequent transplanting of the young beets. My own experience this season, in England, has shewn me that even in a small greenhouse a prodigious number of young plants may be so raised, without any artificial heat whatever; and the plants are so hardy that they bear transplanting admirably."

It may not be uninteresting to mention here there is "abundant reason for believing the Holcus Saccharatus is the sugar-cane alluded to by the ancients, more especially by the Roman writers; thus Lucian (in book 3, page 237) has the line—

"'Quique bibuat tenera dulces ab arundine succos,' *

which can scarcely be supposed to apply to the large, coarse, hard stalk of the sugar-cane.

"Besides this, we all know that the Romans had a very excellent general knowledge of the products of Ethiopia, in which varieties of the Holcus Saccharatus are to be found; and they, no doubt, knew the natives ate, or rather chewed, its stalks for the 'sweet juices' contained in them.

"The native traders, who took a coarse kind of *goor*, or *jaggery*, to Musiris and Ormus, always said that they obtained it from a 'reed,' and," continues Mr. Wray, "I have no doubt that they did really obtain it from this reed-like plant until the sugar-cane superseded it in their estimation, and was cultivated in its stead."

The following extract shows the high value set on this production in America:—

THE CULTURE OF IMPHY OR SORGHUM.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club in the city of New York recently, some statements of great interest were made with regard to the culture of imphy, a plant similar to the sorghum, now so extensively introduced in this country. We give the following report:—

Mr. Leonard Wray, from France, who lived several years in Africa, being called upon by Mr. Greeley, made an interesting statement in relation to his cultivation of the imphy, or African sugar-cane, both in Africa and France, where sixty per cent. of the weight of cane in juice was obtained by a very inefficient mill, which gave 14 to 17 per cent. of sugar. In Spain this cane was still richer. It is true that some difficulty has occurred in making granulated sugar, which Mr. Wray has overcome. The average yield of cane is about twenty tuns, and of seed about sixty bushels. Mr. Wray enumerates sixteen varieties of the African sugar-cane, which all go under the general name of imphy, and gives the following list of names, as they sound when spoken in the Zulu-Kafir language, of the different sorts, which probably vary about like our varieties of the Indian corn:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Nee-a-za-na | 9 Sec-en-gla-na |
| 2 Boom-vwa-na | 10 E-both-la |
| 3 Oom-se-a-na | 11 E-thlo-sa |
| 4 Shla-goova | 12 Koom-ba-na |
| 5 E-a-na-moo-de | 13 En-ya-ma |
| 6 Shla-goon-dee | 14 Zim-moo-ma-na |
| 7 Vim-bis-chu-a-pa | 15 Zim-ba-za-na |
| 8 E-engha | 16 Boo-ee-ana. |

The varieties from No. 1 to No. 5, in the order they stand, he recommends for culture in the Northern States, for the same reason that our small varieties of Indian corn are preferable. Some of the higher numbers grow very large, and will be well suited to the sugar plantations of Louisiana. Mr. Wray thinks that the imphy will produce a valuable crop in any locality where there are three and a half months of summer. In a rich soil this cane must be planted wide apart, so as to give good room, and the seed should be but lightly covered.

The Chinese sugar-cane juice is more mucilaginous than the African. He does not believe that the Chinese ever made sugar from the kind of cane cultivated by them, though it will make a rich syrup. By a patented process of his own he thinks sugar can be made successfully of all varieties of imphy cane. He did not make sugar at first in Africa, though he grew large quantities of cane, and made syrup in abundance, with great ease. He related an anecdote of another person who had made great efforts to granulate the syrup, and failed. Mr. Wray says that he can granulate as great a per centage of the juice of the imphy as of the common sugar-cane, by the use of the same apparatus in use on any sugar estate, and produce equally good sugar and molasses.

In Africa the Kaffirs always take off the seed-head before maturity, yet seed-heads afterwards form upon side-shoots; but they cut the cane before these seeds mature, and he thinks the plant is better for sugar without producing seed. The juice of stalks not producing seed is more limpid, and more inclined to crystallise than from stalks that have ripened seed. Mr. Wray stated that alcohol made from Chinese or African cane is very superior. Juice that marks nine degrees Beaume produces 9 per cent. of alcohol. In distilling cane sugar only one-half the weight of sugar can be obtained in alcohol. In using the fresh juice of the imphy, the mucilaginous part adds to the value for alcohol. He says the seed is valuable for bread, but more so for making starch, as the seed is very rich in that substance. The braggasse he does not consider of any value for feed for cattle. He thinks the imphy would be a valuable crop grown for seed and forage alone. He has seen it grow seven feet in a little over two months. The Kafirs do not use the seed for food, thinking it not good, but in France all sorts of domestic animals consume it greedily; and one remarkable fact is, that the colouring matter stains the very bones of fowls. For food for cattle, Mr. Wray considers the stalks of the imphy very valuable, either for fattening or working animals. The plan that he adopts with the seed-heads is to put them in sacks and thresh them, which frees the seed from the outer husk. These husks weigh about one-fifth of the whole weight of the seed. He doubts the value of the hulls for colouring purposes. He looks upon the idea of getting wax from the canes as sheer nonsense—not worth the least attention of the cultivator. In regard to the souring of canes after cutting, he has found that canes that had had been cut two weeks were only soured a little on the ends. The Kafirs cut and bury this cane, and keep it sweet six months. He also read a letter from Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, stating that he had canes sent to him by railroad 300 miles, and then buried and kept some weeks, which still remained sweet; that is, sweet enough to make syrup. In answer to an enquiry to Professor Mapes, Mr. Wray said he had made crystallised sugar from canes that had been cut a fortnight. The canes, if frozen, will keep any length of time, and make sugar if ground while frozen and immediately boiled.

He exhibited two specimens of sugar made by his process, that exhibit much the appearance of dry maple sugar, in small globular masses, the angles of the grains being small and not very sharp. The taste gives a decidedly pleasant flavour. The most hardy varieties of the imphy have grown perfectly at Paris, but not so well in England. He thinks it will grow perfectly in Canada.

* "And those who drink sweet juices from the tender reed."

## MELBOURNE MARKETS.—Saturday, July 18.
(*From the Argus.*)

The Mills.—A considerable amount of speculative business has been transacted during the week in Adelaide flour, which has steadily advanced in value, and is firmly held. The Melbourne mill prices show, however, little variation, the quotations being: Fine flour, £25 per ton; bran, 2s 9d per bushel; wheat, 9s to 9s 3d per bushel.

Hay Market.—There is but little change in prices since last week. Business has been dull, and although the arrivals at market have not equalled those of the previous week by about forty loads, a slight decline in value has occurred, and prices are somewhat easier: Best hay, £16 to £17; second-class and stained, £9 to £14; straw, £5 to £6 10s per ton. Number of loads at market, 353.

Wool Market.—About 220 bales have been submitted to the trade by auction during the week, and although the attendance was fair and competition brisk, there was evident disinclination to pay the prices which have been latterly given for the article, and several lots were consequently withdrawn. Greasy wool realised 12½d, slips 15½d, fleece 20d, and scoured 20d to 22½d per lb.

Tallow and Hides continue without change in value, and but in little demand.

Live Stock.—Fat Cattle: The market has been fairly supplied with this description of stock during the week, for which there has been a brisk competition, beef of best quality readily bringing 30s per 100 lbs; inferior and second rate have, however, been difficult to dispose of even at previous rates, and cannot be quoted higher than 20s to 22s 6d per 100 lbs.—Horses: The improvement reported last week, though slight, has been sustained. Two country lots arrived at the yards, the one producing £7 10s to £31, and the other £12 to £35 per head. Good fresh stock are in demand, but few suited for requirements are at present offering, holders declining to accept present prices.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Australian General Assurance Company was held this day, at the Company's offices, at 2 o'clock. The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum was declared, and the sum of £843 3s. 5d. carried to the credit of profit and loss account, to equalize future dividends. Mr. Walter Lamb was elected director in the room of Mr. Spry, resigned; and Mr. Fanning, who retired by rotation, was re-elected.

Flour is very firm, and holders of sound flour are not disposed to sell under £25 per ton.

Spirits continue to advance, and brandy is now quoted at 19s. to 20s. The high rates at present ruling have caused the publicans some anxiety, and a meeting of this body was held to-day for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising the retail prices of all descriptions of liquors.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. commenced their sale of American notions, ex Telassar, and Kathay, this day. The sale was well attended, and the goods sold, in most cases, would leave a margin for importers, but owing to samples not being landed, a large portion of the goods advertised were withdrawn till Monday next.

The barrel flour was not offered for the above reason; but some parcels of old Chilian were placed at £23 10s.

The second shipment to Messrs. Vial D'Aram, Milliere, of "Planat" brandy, was submitted at public sale yesterday, by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld. The sale being one of great magnitude, was looked upon with interest by holders of brandy, being one of the largest parcels brought to public sale since the great advance in prices. There was a large attendance of the merchants and buyers from the country, and parties interested in the spirit market, and upwards of 100 casks of brandy were disposed of at prices which must be very satisfactory to the maker, placing this brandy (as it did in the first shipment) on a par with first-class brands in the market; the prices realized for Planat best dark brandy, 1 o p., being the highest that has yet been obtained, viz., 19s. to 19s. 1d. per gallon in bond; pale ditto, same brand, 17s. 8d. to 18s. ditto ditto. A large parcel of Roy brandy was disposed of at lower prices. Geneva, 19s.; four diamond port wine, in bond, 12s. to 12s. 3d.; porter, 9s. per dozen.

Burgis and Bowes report the following sales effected this day:—

Farms at Port Macquarie; No. 1, 20a., £3 per acre; No. 2, 19a. 2r. 32p., £4 7s. 6d. per acre; No. 3, 20a., £2 per acre; No. 4, 20a., £2 per acre; No. 5, 20a., £2 per acre. Farm at Campbell's Hill, Dogtrap Road, 5a. 1r. 24p. for £20.

By the London (s.), we have intelligence from Melbourne to 20th instant. From the *Argus* of that date we extract the following:—

The most important event in the money market has been the promulgation of the proclamations of the Queen in Council declaring Australian sovereigns and Australian half-sovereign to be current and lawful money within the Australian colonies. The publication of these proclamations in the *Gazette*, gives to these coins all the privileges, rights, and values of the coins issued from the Royal Mint at London. They are taken and paid by the banks at their full value, and they are no longer liable to export duty on shipment. It is moreover an offence at law to make any charge for their conversion into silver or paper, or to take them at less value than they respectively bear. It is expected that British gold coin will be gradually withdrawn by the banks from circulation, for the purpose of shipment. Notwithstanding this important financial movement, the money market has been quiet. Capital continues plentiful at 8 per cent. for mortgage on good properties. The banks charge 7 per cent. for converting bills having under 95 days currency, and 8 per cent. minimum for those having over 95 days to run. For renewals and for overdrawn accounts 10 per cent. is charged.

In the share market there has not been much doing; Bank of Victoria shares are easier, and have changed hands at £31; Colonial Bank of Australasia have advanced to 17½ per cent. premium, buyers; Hobson's Bay Railway were done at £80, for cash, on Monday last, but they are now quoted at £82 10s. for cash, and £85 for account (four months), with bank interest added. The shares of the new Fire and Life Assurance Company, "The Australasian," have all been allotted and taken up, and the scrip, with £1 paid up, is now quoted at 100 per cent. premium.

The escort returns are below the average of the year 1856, but are very nearly equal to those of the same period of that year. During the last thirteen weeks the quantities have amounted to 562,666 ounces, which shows an average weekly yield of 43,284 ounces. In the thirteen corresponding weeks of 1856 the quantities brought down by escort amounted to 579,861 ounces, which gives an average yield of 44,604 ounces. The balance in favor of the weekly average of the year 1856 is 1,320 ounces.

During the week just ended there has been very little doing. We believe we may safely hazard the statement that it has been the quietest week of the year. A complete lull has set in with the up-country trade, and this has continued, notwithstanding the comparatively low rates of carriage.

Flour has been the great exception to the prevailing dulness. This market has been subject to continued movement, and although the aggregate amount of business has not been large, prices have been maintained. The best town brands of Adelaide have sold today at £25 cash, and other brands at £24. For wheat 10s. 3d. per bushel was demanded this afternoon. Oats and other articles of horse feed have been easier, many small holders having preferred realising to risking the chances of the market. Bran has been sold at 2s. 6d. delivered on the wharf.

Liquors.—Low class brandies have been inquired for. There has been a little doing in first brands at our quotations. Case brandies have advanced, 42s to 43s being now obtained for genuine parcels. Geneva is in better demand. Rum fully maintains the late advance. Beer, both in bulk and bottle, is dull of sale.

Provisions.—Butter has again receded, in consequence of several lots having been thrown on the market together. Some of these have changed hands at 1s to 1s 1½d per lb., but really prime is held for a higher figure. First-class hams and bacon are saleable.

Groceries.—An important sale of sugars and teas took place at auction before a large attendance of the trade. Notwithstanding the late advices received from the East, and the favourable reports of the state of the markets in the adjacent colonies, the sugars were quitted at lower rates. Good white Mauritius crystals obtained from £30 to £31 5s. per ton; bright yellow crystals, £47 15s; fine yellow counters, £47 5s; medium £44 10s to £45; teas have also been sold at auction, at slightly lower rates. A portion of the congous sold realised £7 16s to £7 17s 6d per chest; £3 12s 6d to £3 15s per half-chest; and £1 6s 6d to £1 7s for boxes.

Oilmen's Stores.—There is a fair but not a large trade doing in this branch. Bottled fruits have been sold at a trifle above quotations. Pickles of favourite brands, 1 lb. mustard, and sauces, are saleable.

The intelligence from Adelaide is three days later. The flour and grain market was firm. Sales of town brands are reported in the *Register* at £22 10s. to £23, and of country brands at £21 15s. to £22 per ton. Wheat is quiet, at 9s. 6d.; and bran, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per bushel.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Sir,—The Bathurst people have set a good example, and in the right direction: meeting, consulting, and urging their claims on the attention of the Government, showing the injuries caused by the present state of our roads, and the immense impetus it would give both to trade and general improvement, were they—what they ought to be. Every town in New South Wales should be up and doing, agitation will work wonders, apathy nothing. It must be everybody's business, and if the resources of the colony are to be developed, we must have good roads at any cost; those that we have, improved, while the tram or rail is progressing; but to obtain these results we must adopt O'Connell's advice to his countrymen—"Agitate! agitate!! agitate!!!"

Yours, &c.,
R. S.

Sydney, July 21st, 1857.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the Principle of Mutual Assurance, and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thos. Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq. M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Chief Offices—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

| Annual Premium payable during Life. | | | | Premiums to cease in Ten Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. |
| 20 | £1 17 5 | 45 | £3 16 0 | 20 | £3 14 10 | 45 | £6 6 7 |
| 30 | 2 8 2 | 55 | 5 12 2 | 30 | 4 13 8 | 55 | 8 5 5 |

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradually increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3d.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, —INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!—A Resistless Remedy. —HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Circular to the Sick.—The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidence of disease, and neutralise the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS.
These are among the most terrible and agonising diseases, yet in their worst forms and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing antidote to pain and inflammation.

KING'S EVIL, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.
In cases of King's Evil where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.
A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers, after a few applications of this ointment. The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.
The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.
This Ointment is universally used on board of the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it having recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. the pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Sold wholesale by the agent,
JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS as a Remedy for Dyspepsia.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite, and cheerfulness seem utterly gone, to whom life is a burthen, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Innumerable instances of this kind abound and are on record, all over Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.—Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS are well known throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies for their superior health-restoring properties, in cases of acute, as well as chronic diseases, especially those arising from impurity of blood, indigestion, and constipation. They act most beneficially on the liver, stomach, and bowels; and in constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary organs, termed bilious dyspepsia, they will be found a most wonderful medicine. For persons of sedentary habits they are the safest and best preventive of costiveness, so troublesome and destructive to health; and, indeed, to all classes of society, especially females, artizans, and mechanics, these pills are of the greatest service. Impurities of the blood they will be found efficacious and safe, not interfering with diet or avocation—and as they are composed of the finest vegetable substances, they may be taken by the most delicate with the utmost confidence. Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box. Prepared by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield; wholesale depot, 22, Bread-street, London; and J. and E. ROW, druggists, King-street, sole agents for the Australian colonies.

WOOLLEY'S PECTORAL CANDY, for the instant relief and speedy cure of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coughs | Influenza | Consumption |
| Colds | Bronchitis | Affections of the pulmonary organs generally. |
| Hoarseness | Tightness of the chest | |
| Loss of voice | Asthma | |

These Tablets are the most convenient and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing and, if neglected, dangerous symptoms. During the last fifteen years they have enjoyed a rapidly increasing sale, so that they now possess a wide celebrity. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief, by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons, they are almost indispensable, and no one, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They give immediate and permanent relief in cases of cough, and where there is no physical disorganization, will speedily effect a cure.

Prepared only and sold wholesale and for exportation, by the proprietor, WOOLLEY (late of Maidstone), at the central Depot, 22, Bread-street Hill, London; and sold by J. and E. ROW, 64, King-street, Sydney, sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

SEA-SICKNESS.—A simple and efficacious REMEDY may be obtained on application to GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 187, George-street, Sydney.

SALT! SALT! the cheapest lot of coarse salt in town, at VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE and CO., Circular Wharf.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack of cough, induces a tendency to consumption, bronchitis, and other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs, or doctor's bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above celebrated lozenges.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rowe, Watson's Drug Stores. At Windsor, Mr. J. Mountford.

IMPORTANT to INVALIDS.—Pure Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil (of the finest quality), imported expressly by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney. In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

EXTENSION OF LEASE.—WILLIAM LEWIS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, No. 5, Jamison-street, begs to inform his friends, and the public, that having obtained a renewal of the lease of his old store, has cleared the whole of his bonded stock of fine Wines, which he confidently recommends as of excellent quality, and in variety as follows:—Ports and sherries, in bulk and bottle, different brands; madeira, claret, champagne, sparkling moselle, hock, &c. Bottled ales and stout, pints and quarts. And every description of spirits, selected from the very best samples.

PARRAMATTA.—Notice.—RE-OPENING of Dublin House Drapery Establishment, Church-street.—Important announcement.—THOMAS MOREY begs to inform the inhabitants of Parramatta and its environs that he has opened the above premises with an entire new stock of goods, just imported, together with a magnificent assortment of French silks, the choicest goods ever offered to the Australian public, and at prices defying all competition.

Note the address—Dublin House, Church-street, Parramatta.

ON MONDAY, the 19th of July, and following days, will be sold, at SELBY'S Wholesale and Retail Cheap Drapery and Clothing Shop, 480, George-street South, the following goods—some of the silks are slightly spotted:—
Black silks, 1s. 11½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Rich ditto, 2s. 5½d., worth 5s. 6d.
Rich black glaces, all at 2s. 10½d.
Black and coloured satinettes, ditto
24-inch brocades, ditto
24-inch checked silks, ditto
Coloured satins, ditto
72-inch grey calicos, 7½d., worth 1s.
36-inch sheeting calicos, 2s. 10½d. dozen
36-inch Horrocks' ditto, 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 9d.
10-4 heavy blankets 10s. 9d. per pair, worth 18s.
10-4 fine whitneys, 12s. 11d. per pair, worth 26s.
White counterpanes, 4s. 11d.
Fringed toilet covers, 1s. 0½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Girls' polkas, 1s. 10½d., worth 4s. 6d.
Women's ditto, 2s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.
French sable boas, 1s. 6d., worth 5s.
Cuffs to match, 1s. per pair
Squirrell boas, 2s. 6d. each, worth 4s. 6d.
Cuffs, to match, from 1s. 6d. per pair
Ermine boas, 3s. each, worth 7s. 6d.
Cuffs, to match, 1s. 6d. per pair
Chinchilla cuffs and boa, 19s. 6d. the set
50 pieces linen huckaback, 7½d.
3 pieces 10-4 linen sheeting (a bargain)
Gents' driving gloves, 1s. per pair
Kid gloves, spotted, 6d. per pair
Men's doeskin trousers, 9s. 11d. per pair
Boys' ditto ditto, 4s. 11d. per pair
Boys' waistcoats, 1s. 6d. each
Welsh flannel, wide and good, 1s. per yard
7 pieces, the finest and best in Sydney, slightly damaged, 1s. 10d., worth 3s. 6d.
Delaine dresses, 4s. 10½d., worth 10s.
Barege ditto, 6s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
Balzorine ditto, 16 yards, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
About 50 boxes ladies' silk hose, worth 5s. 6d. per pair, will be sold at 20s. box of six (6) pairs
Gents' cambric handkerchiefs, 9s. per dozen
Ladies' equally cheap
Men's regatta shirts, good, 1s. 11d. each
Men's white shirts, washed, 2s. 11d., worth 5s. 6d.
Black and coloured silk mantles, 12s. 6d. each
Girls' ditto ditto, 7s. 6d. each
The best assortment of black, grey, and brown cloth mantles in Sydney, from 7s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. each
A lot of gloves, all 3d. per pair
A lot of children's socks, all 3d. per pair
A lot of soiled stays at half-price
A small lot of thread lace edgings, at the English cost price
Ladies' cotton hose, 6d. per pair, worth 10½d.
Ladies' cotton hose, 1s., worth 1s. 9d.
Ladies' lisle thread hose, 1s., worth 2s.
Ladies' merino and lambswool hose, 1s.
Men's, youths', and children's lambswool socks, all sizes, 7½d. per pair
A whole case of habit shirts, sleeves, chemisettes, and collars, at the invoice price
And to each customer spending over five shillings will be given one pair of bracelets, which cost 2s. 3d.
Ladies, be in time!
H. SELBY and CO., 480, George-street South.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.—Clearance of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, French Merinos, and Ladies' Underclothing.

FRENCH SILKS and MANTLES, below Paris cost, for the next few days, at LA VILLE DE PARIS.

RICH BLACK SILKS, clearing out this day, at 25 shillings and 6 pence at LA VILLE DE PARIS.

RICH CHECKED STRIPED GLACE SILKS!! at 30 shillings the dress, at LA VILLE DE PARIS.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, clearing out this day, at a great reduction, at LA VILLE DE PARIS.

LACE and FANCY GOODS, clearing out at one-half of the Paris cost, at LA VILLE DE PARIS.

TO LADIES.—WALTHUM RUSH respectfully invites the attention of ladies to the first delivery of New Bonnets, open THIS DAY—without exception the most elegant lot of bonnets ever offered for sale in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW MILLINERY, BONNETS.—Just arrived, per Maid of Judah, open THIS DAY. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

PLAIN FRENCH DE LAINES in every shade of colour. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW PRINTS.—10 cases Hoyle's new prints, just opened. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

CARPETS.—The best quality manufactured at 3s. 11½d. per yard—in Brussels, tapestry, &c., &c.; these carpets are generally sold at 5s. 6d. per yard—a carpetmaker on the premises. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street, solicits the attention of ladies from the country to her extensive assortment of goods, of every description for ladies' and children's wear. Night dresses, chemises, drawers, petticoats, flannel and print wrappers, children's dresses and pelisses, baby linen, sewed muslin goods, hosiery, &c., which are being continually replaced by the newest goods direct from London. N.B. Country orders by post promptly executed.

JUST LANDED, ex Contest, 15 cases of the best and most fashionable Hats, &c., consisting of ladies' riding hats, gents' black and drab Paris and beaver hats, straw ditto, cloth, oilskin, silk, and lawn caps and covers; leather hat cases, gold lace, military and naval ornaments, peaks, straps, &c., &c. Every description of hat and cap made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at 7. Saturdays excepted.

STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS, in great variety, on SALE in quantities to suit the Trade, at the stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., wholesale manufacturers and importers, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

STRAW BONNETS and HATS, Flowers, Feathers, &c., on SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers in the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., importers and manufacturers of starw bonnets and hats, flowers, feathers, &c., 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—Messrs. THOMAS BARKER and CO. are manufacturing superior Colonial Tweeds, expressly for the winter season. Orders received at the Factory, Sussex-street; or by M. M. CAMPBELL, 163, Cumberland-street, will have prompt attention. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney, April 1857.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, in the newest style, consisting of night dresses, in the Tavistock, Emmeline, Windsor, Alice, and Madeline patterns; chemisetts, in the Princess, Rival, and Royal patterns; tucked and flounced petticoats, drawers, and flannels. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Needlework, now on SALE, at Berlin House, 254, George-street, an assortment of new and elegant designs in needlework for embroidery, braidings, crochet, darned netting, and Berlin wool work, and as all these elegant designs are sent complete with every material for completing the same, no lady need be disappointed in the completion of her work. Smoking caps and slippers in great variety. W. READING, 254, George-street.

CHILDREN'S Caped Pelisses, braided Frocks, Boys' Tunics, and a general assortment of juvenile clothing. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the undersigned has just RECEIVED, ex Centurion, a large and varied assortment of really first-class and ready-made BOOTS and SHOES. The superiority of these goods is such as cannot fail in giving satisfaction to every wearer. Gentlemen are therefore confidently solicited to try these superior goods. N.B.—Youths, boys, and children's, also in great variety. 256, George-street. J. WESTBROOK.

BACON, CHEESE, and BUTTER, in lots to suit purchasers, at JOHN WATKINS', Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, a Phaeton, a good Gig, and a Baker's Cart. T. JONES, Cleveland-street, Chippendale.

FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING.—Country buyers and others should visit DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, where a variety of every requisite for furnishing may always be had. Goods delivered and fixed. ☞ Note the address, DEAN'S Furniture Iron Bedstead, and Bedding House, Market-street.

TYPES, PRESSES, CHASES, BRASS RULE, FURNITURE, and every requisite for the Printing Business, may be had from V. and J. FIGGINS, type founders, London, who warrant all News Founts supplied from their Foundry to be hand-cast.

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—V. and J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, 17 and 18, West-street, West Smithfield, London, beg respectfully to inform their friends they continue to supply every article used in the Printing Business of the best manufacture, at the lowest current prices. Lists and specimens on application.

TO PRINTERS USING TYPES of the AUSTIN FOUNDRY.—V. and J. FIGGINS beg to inform the trade that they have purchased the principal Moulds and Matrices of the above Foundry, lately carried on by S. and T. SHARWOOD, and will be happy to cast sorts and additions as they may be required. 17 and 18, West-street, West Smithfield.—March 4, 1857.

YOUNGER and SON, thankful for the patronage and support of their numerous friends, beg to inform them that they are now landing, ex Ganymede and Wisconsin—
A very superior assortment of cutlery, consisting of table, dessert, and carving knives and forks, and steels; double and single blade pocket and penknives, ladies' scissors, assorted (a very superior article), razors, butchers' knives, &c., &c.
Best Britannia and hard metal soup tureens, jugs with covers, table and chamber candlesticks, snuffers trays, teapots, &c.
A large assortment of tinware, consisting of dish covers, pie and tart dishes, jelly moulds, pattie pans, fancy paste cutters, dishes, bowls, tea and coffee pots, ladles, spoons, meat hasteners, and a variety of tin goods suitable for country stores.
Baths—open, slip, foot, and sponging, assorted sizes.
Brooms and brushes of every description.
Brass curtain pole ends and bands, curtain rings, nails, and hooks, brass hinges, screws, candlesticks, flush bolts, brass taps, &c., &c.
Iron rim, drawback, box, trunk, and drawer locks; bolts, hinges, hammers, rules, gimlets, &c.
An assortment of nails, tacks, brads, and screws.
Enamelled saucepans, boilers, stewpans, basins, fryingpans, &c., &c.
Portable copper boilers, for washing.
Spades, shovels, rakes, hoes, garden reels, sets of ladies' garden tools, border and hedge shears, hay rakes and forks, trowels, &c., &c.
Fall and half register stoves, fenders and fire-irons, in great variety.
Together with numerous other articles suitable for general house furnishing.
Stores and Manufactory, 51, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessey's, draught and cased
Port, in hogsheads and quarters, and two-dozen cases
Sherry, ditto ditto, and three-dozen ditto
Hock of various qualities
Champagne of ditto ditto
Ale and porter, Lane's Cork stout in draught
Tea, candles, pickles, sardines, lobsters, preserved milk; German cigars, in bond; key-brand gin; Mackie's biscuits, &c., &c.
At SAMUEL L. BENSUSAN and CO.'S, 13, Bridge-street.

REDUCTION in the Price of Iron.—Notice.—The undersigned have reduced the price of their iron as follows:—
Best crown Staffordshire iron, £16 per ton
Common ditto, £14 per ton.
IREDALE and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, Macquarie-place
Coffee, plantation; superior sample, casks
Pepper, black
Tobacco, C. H. S., half tierces
Sarsaparilla, Townsend's.
Starch, mustard, and blue (Colman's No. 1)
Salad oils, Whybrow's pints and half-pints
Butter (Gould's)
Oatmeal and split peas
Oysters and lobsters
Jams and jellies, in tins
Pork (Irish), Fraser's P. mess
Hams, Billings' and sugar cured
Carbonate soda, soda ash
Paints, assorted colours
Whiting, small casks (shipping order)
Arsenic, quicksilver
Surphuric acid
Canvas, Navy No. 6; woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Invoice of Murphy's pianos
Caithness pavement
JAMES DEAN.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 66, King-street West
Bottled ale and porter
English ale, in bulk
Superior sherry wines, in hogsheads and quarters.
Cider, in 1-dozen cases, pints and quarts
Hill and Jones' biscuits, in tins
Bottled fruits and jams
Salmon, in 1-lb. tins
Manchester goods
Slops, in every variety
Silks, plain and fancy
Women's and children's underclothing
Fancy and plain doeskins
Broad cloths in black and other colours
Sail and tent canvas
Woolpacks and wool-bagging
Superior candle cotton
Candle moulds in frame
Soda and soda-ash
Rosin
Boots and shoes
Eau de Cologne and lavender water
Oilmen's stores &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

ON SALE, NOW LANDING.
Window glass, 44 x 36, all sizes to 16 x 14
Sheet lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lb., cheap
½-inch lead pipe, in 60 feet lengths
Single and double barrel percussion guns
Superior cross-cut saws
Publicans' tumblers
Confectioners' show glasses
Essence lemon, in cases of 6 bottles each
Tartaric acid, in jars and cases
Silver-plated cruet frames
Black cruet frames and cruets
Stuffed flapped saddles
North Wilts cheese, best quality
Pickles, pints and quarts
Navy telescopes
1000 cases Booth's best old tom gin, in bond, cheap
3 tons ½-inch lead pipe.
J. G. RAPHAEL, Lower George-street.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS and Innkeepers.—For SALE by the undersigned, at his stores, 286, George-street, within two doors of the Joint Stock Bank—
Martell's brandy
Demerara rum
Key-brand gin
Wines, in wood and bottle
Bottled ale and porter, best brands
Champagne, claret, &c., &c.
Hysonskin tea, in chests, halves, and quarters.
JOHN ARKINS.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—The undersigned has on hand a large stock of choice Dinner Wines, which will be sold at moderate prices for cash. JOHN ARKINS, 286, George-street (near Joint Stock Bank).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Port Wine, in hogsheads and quarters, of two, three, and four diamond; Martell's, Hennessy's, and U. V. brandy; Tennent's ale and porter; oilman's stores; double rose cork butter, Gould's, Honan's, and Cummin's best; Belmont sperms; saddlery, canvas, 27-inch woolbagging, spunyarn, Europe rope, assorted; glassware, assorted; three-bushel bags, Cheshire cheese (prime sample), woolpacks, cotton wick, dray covers, assorted; an invoice of trusses and bandages, Scotch ploughs, horse shoes, and sundry other goods. HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Rose Water, from Yemen, Arabia, in glass bottles, 2 gallons each. Also, grass cloth, bleached and unbleached; Turkish towels, &c. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

TO CONNOISSEURS of WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

IND, COOPE, and CO.'S No. 3 BURTON ALE.—Now landing, ex Daphne, 100 hogsheads, in prime condition, ready for immediate delivery. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

GUNDRY, DOWNE, and CO.'S DORSET ALE.—A small shipment of this superior ale on SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

MORICE, COX, and CO.'S BOTTLED STOUT, for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Contest—500 casks, each 3 dozen, stout. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—Cozen's sherry, per Adams, from Cadiz
Hunt and Co.'s port wine.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

HOBBLES—Horse and Bullock—26s. per dozen. HALL and ALDERSON, 154, Elizabeth-st., near Park-st.

STARCH, STARCH, STARCH, ex Araminta.—Just received, and on SALE by the undersigned, another shipment of Orlando Jones and Co.'s celebrated white and blue rice starch. T. M'KEOWN, Ophir House, 246, Pitt-street South.

ON SALE, Superior Iron Water Tanks, 400 gallons each, and being conveniently fitted with metal taps, are well adapted for the domestic purposes of settlers. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the most extensive and varied collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, fruit-trees, flower and vegetable seeds in the colony. Plants and seeds packed carefully for the country or neighbouring colonies. JOHN BAPTIST.

SHERRY, of good quality, 16s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

PORT WINE, of good quality, 11s. per gallon. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.—Nine Elms Roman cement; sheet lead, 6 lbs.; white and red lead (superior); turps, in drums; zinc slate nails, and cut lath nails; cast iron rain water piping and guttering; cast iron mantelpieces, grained and marbled. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

LEAD, in Sheets, Pumps, and Pipes. Oregon timber, deals, G. and T. boards, rough ditto, scantling, doors, casements, &c. Old lead purchased, or a liberal price given in exchange. HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

SUPERIOR PORTLAND CEMENT.—Now landing, ex Wisconsin, 100 Barrels, and on SALE, at W. PATTEN'S, Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RATS! RATS!! RATS!!! These vermin effectually destroyed by the WILTSHIRE COMPOSITION; Sold in packets, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 6s., by Messrs. Abraham George-st.; Pinhey, Parramatta-st.; Jenkins, Chippendale Sloper, Woolloomooloo; and Benson, Brickfield Hill.

COALS, FIREWOOD, COKE, and CHARCOAL, always on hand, and delivered to any part of the city and suburbs on the shortest notice. Orders by post punctually attended to. DUGUID and MANSON, Steam Saw Mills, Australian Agricultural Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

BUILDING STONE, of every description, cheap, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—Baltic Flooring Boards, inch, grooved and tongued, superior to American, and equal to pitch pine, of equal widths and lengths. W. FAIRFAX and SON, are manufacturing Baltic Boards in a very superior manner, and are prepared to take orders to any extent. Steam Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
30,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET ½-inch Clear Pine, and ¾ T. and G. Boards, now landing. W. H. ROLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

ASH OARS, 12 feet to 24 feet, Hickory plank, &c, GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET Battens, Lining, and Weatherboards. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, 5 feet, Hobart Town Shingles. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Plaster of Paris, Laths, and Ladders. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear Pine, 2, 1½, and 1¼ inch thick. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor slates, 24 x 14, 24 x 12, and 20 x 10 deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER'S Timber Yard Albion Wharf. Every description of colonial and foreign timber.

80,000 FEET 1 in. and 1¼ in. Pitch Pine, T. and G. flooring BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1500 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET Rough Baltic BOARDS, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

330 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

70,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

6 TONS Galvanized Corrugated Iron, straight and curved all lengths. PARTRIDGE'S, Bathurst-street.

2000 FEET Galvanized Iron Ridgecappings. PARTRIDGE'S, Bathurst-street East.

6000 FEET Galvanized Iron Guttering, all sizes PARTRIDGE'S, Bathurst-street East.

JUST LANDED. Zinc, Nos. 9, 10, 11; Lead, 3, 4-lb. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street East.

SCOTCH DRESSED Baltic Flooring Boards, 6 x 1¼ P.T. and G., for SALE by F. GREER, 4, Jamison-lane.

SLATES, Slates, Slates, Best Bangor, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10; Nails, Battens, &c., for SALE, by HENRY DUBALL, 130, Lower George-street, opposite Old HERALD Office.

SLATES, Nails, Battens, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, best Roman and Portland Cement, Shell Lime, Firebricks, White Lead, Oil, Turps, Gutter, Downpipe, &c., for SALE by HENRY DUBALL, 130, Lower George-street.

ON SALE.—Slates—22 x 11, 18 x 10, 18 x 8, 16 x 8, 14 x 8; marble flagging, admirably adapted for halls and verandahs; a large quantity of superior cement; doors and window sashes, of various sizes; 11 and 9 x 3 deals; pitch pine flooring boards, of one inch, of superior quality; tongued and grooved ditto; shingles and hardwood, in any quantities, 4 feet; American laths, 5 and 6 foot; Hobart Town palings. W. TAYLOR, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

10,000 BRICKS for SALE. Apply next door to the White Swan Inn, Sheppard's Paddock.

SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.—20 suburban allotments of land, in various localities, near the city, for SALE, by private contract. Also (7) seven cottages. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

FARMS, FARMS.—Several choice Agricultural Farms on the Manning River, To LET on lease, or SELL. Terms easy. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, at North Shore, a substantially built Stone HOUSE of five rooms, with about three-quarters of an acre of good garden land, having a frontage to Neutral Bay. The garden is well stocked with vegetables, and the house in the best possible condition. Price £500. Apply to T. R. ROE, surveyor, Lloyd's-chambers.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Cow, in full milk, with a Calf of one month old. To save trouble, £7 (seven pounds). Apply to the FRENCH CONSUL, at Passy, Hunter's Hill Wharf, Parramatta River.

MORT'S DRY DOCK, BALMAIN.—Building Sites, surrounding the Dock, for SALE, or LEASE with option of purchase. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

*** Mr. RICHARDSON will be on the ground every Thursday afternoon to point out the allotments, and will meet intending purchasers at Messrs. Rountree and Co.'s offices.

THE BEST PROPERTY IN SYDNEY.—The undersigned has been instructed by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, who is about to proceed to England, to SELL, and he is now prepared to treat with purchasers privately for the sale of all that magnificent property at the corner of George, Market, and York streets, occupied by Paisley and Fryer, the Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Etherington, and others. Also all those premises at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, including that splendid cottage, at present occupied by Mrs. C. Smith. And also land at Parramatta, Jervis Bay, and the Hunter River. They will be sold either separately or in one. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THIS DAY.

13 Cases Damaged North Wiltshire Cheese.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases North Wiltshire cheese.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 24th July.

To Spirit Merchants and others.
Brandy, in hogsheads
Ditto, in octaves
Rum, in hogsheads
Old tom, in pipes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 hogsheads brandy, in bond
22 octaves ditto, ditto
10 hogsheads ditto, ditto
4 ditto rum, ditto
2 pipes old tom, ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th July.

Damaged Rice.
65 Bags.
To Poultry and Pig Feeders.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock,
65 bags damaged rice.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 24th July.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
Elegant Household Furniture and Effects.
Fine toned Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, 6¾ octaves.
Drawing-room and dining-room furniture.
China, glass, plated ware.
Superior bedroom furniture.
At the residence of Mr. Samuel Davis, York-street, opposite the Police Office.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Samuel Davis, to sell by auction, at his residence, York-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve.
DINING-ROOM,—comprises
Rosewood pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, 6¾ octaves
Long oval dining table
Horsehair sofa
Morocco seated easy chair
Ditto dining-room chairs
Elegant cheffonier
Ditto book-case
Elegant clock, gilt face
Enamelled clock with shade
Pair statuettes
Fender and fireirons
Carpet, hearth rug, window curtains.
HALL.
Floorcloth, two hall chairs
Mable slab hall table
Bronze umbrella stand.
PARLOUR.
Horsehair sofa
Cane-seated chairs
Elegant whatnot
Revolving dressing glass on stand
Work table, table lamp
Butler's tray and stand
Handsome large cheval glass
Elegant clock, lustres, and chimney ornaments
Pair washstands.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant carpet
Horsehair easy chair
Two side tables
Pier glass
Pair handsome lustres.
KITCHEN.
Russell's patent cooking apparatus
Large dresser
Two large tables
Large telescope dining table
Dinner service
Plated ware, china, glass.
YARD.
Water cask, forms, kegs, &c.
Terms, cash.
Lots to be taken away same day.

THURSDAY, 23rd July.

Valuable piece of land at Newtown.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favored with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable piece of ground in Campbell-street, just opposite the College Hotel, and about a stone's throw from the Church of England College.
The land is fenced in and paled, being lots 26 and 28 of Camperdown Terrace, having 80 feet frontage to Campbell-street by a depth varying from 78 to 93 feet.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 23rd July.

On account of the former purchaser.
17 Allotments of the choicest portion of the Norwood Estate.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following valuable allotments of the Norwood Estate, at Petersham Railway Station,
SECTION 1.
Lot 13 and 14, each 43 feet frontage to Albert-street.
SECTION 7.
Lot 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 23, each 36 feet 6 inches, fronting to Oxford-street
Lot 19, 21, and 24, each 40 feet frontage to Chester-place
Lot 25, 26, 27, and 28, each 40 feet frontage to Audley-street.
SECTION 12.
Lot 7, 40 feet frontage to Canterbury Road
Lot 9, 40 feet frontage to Chester-place.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Sale Rooms.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

Valuable Building Allotment.
Adjoining Cowper-terrace and York-street, at the Corner of Charlotte-place.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell the above choice piece of land, by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
It has 28 feet frontage to York-street, next Cowper-terrace, by about 75 feet depth, with frontage also to a lane in the rear, and being a corner allotment it is, without doubt, the choicest piece of land in the neighbourhood.
Title, undeniable.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Sale Room.

TUESDAY, 28th July.

Desirable Investment.
2 Verandah Cottages, stone-built, facing Longdown-street, and a valuable piece of Land adjoining them, fronting the Newtown Road, opposite the residence of Miss Donithorne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received positive instructions to dispose of the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The situation of the above is most excellent, being on the rise of the hill, a few yards beyond the Tollbar. The frontage to the Newtown Road is 40 feet. The frontage of the cottages to Longdown-street is about the same, and the depth about 117 feet—with a well of good water on the land. One cottage contains 5, and the other 6 rooms, and are worth at least £2 per week rental, being in a good position and within a stone's throw of the University,—in fact, they are a description of dwellings that will always command tenants.
Terms—Half cash; the residue at a short credit.

Preliminary Notice.

Valuable Estate, named Brompton, situated on the Newtown Road, Sydney side of M'Cauley's Inn.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Richard Roberts, Esq., to submit to public competition, in about three weeks (so soon as the plans and survey are finished),
The valuable estate called Brompton, 30 acres, having frontage on both sides of the Newtown Road, about two miles from Sydney.
The estate has about 4000 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, and will be subdivided into choice building sites
Title, first-rate.
Terms, liberal.

Forest Oak Shingles.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
27,000 best forest oak shingles.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY MORNING, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

The Entire Cargo of the Jane, from Hobart Town.
At Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co's Wharf, Fort-street.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Livery Stable Keepers, Hay, Corn, and Potato Dealers.

For Positive Unreserved Sale THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
Superior Hobart Town Hardwood
Joists, Quartering, and Shingles
Splendid Brown's River Potatoes
Hydraulic Pressed Oaten Hay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s Wharf, Fort-street, THIS THURSDAY MORNING, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the Jane, from Hobart Town, comprising
1143 bags finest Brown's River potatoes
69 bales hydraulic pressed oaten hay.
TIMBER.
4 x 3,
Quartering, assorted, from 10 to 15 feet
5 x 3,
Quartering, assorted, from 10 to 16 feet
6 x 3,
Joists, assorted, from 10 to 15 feet
7 x 3,
Joists, assorted, 12 and 14 feet
6 x 6,
Joists, 12 feet
20,000 shingles.
☞ The especial attention of the timber merchants, builders, and contractors is particularly directed to this shipment of very superior Hobart Town timber, selected with great care to suit the requirements of our Sydney trade.
The potatoes are from the celebrated Brown's River, and are without exception in perfect order.
The whole will be on view the day prior to sale at Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.'s Wharf.
Terms at sale.

30,000 Feet Richmond River Cedar.
Ex Arrow, now landing on Northwood's Wharf.

Important to Timber Merchants, Sawyers, Builders, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Baltic Wharf (Northwood's), foot of Market-street, THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Arrow,
30,000 feet Richmond River cedar, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

The only lot of fine Counter, Mauritius, and Crystal Sugars, now in the market.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and the trade generally, &c.
For positive and unreserved sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned shipments of very superior fine counter and crystal Mauritius sugars, now in the market.
E F & Co.
No. 21— 50 bags bel-etang, very large grain, snowdrops, crystals.
E F & Co.
No. 15—119 bags Mon Triumphe, bright yellow grainy counter sugar
No. 25—100 bags Lucia, light counter sugar
No. 30— 50 ditto Louisa, grainy light counter ditto.
B G over T.
98 bags very fine rich golden counter ditto.
B G over B.
40 bags bright counter ditto, equal to Company's pieces.
B G over G.
20 bags light counter, fine grained Mauritius.
☞ The especial attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above choice parcel of fine counter and crystal Mauritius sugars, the whole of which will be for absolute sale.
Terms at sale.

Fine Light Counter and Crystal Mauritius Sugar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags celebrated snowdrop crystals
128 bags best light counter Mauritius
84 bags bright counter Mauritius
80 bags rich golden Mauritius.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Balmoral.
On Campbell's Wharf, near the Circular Quay.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 24th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

All Full-cut Sawn Timber, selected from Picked Blue Gum and Black Butt.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, &c., &c.
Superior Full-Cut Quartering, 4 x 2, 4 x 2½, and 4 x 3, assorted
Best Full-Cut Joist, 5 x 2, 5 x 3, 6 x 2½, 6 x 2, and 6 x 3, assorted
5,000 Five-Feet Palings
1,500 Six-Feet ditto
45,000 Shingles

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. J. C. and G. Dibbs to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, the 24th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt.
The entire cargo of the Balmoral, just arrived from Hobart Town, with a shipment of picked Full-Cut Timber, of the best assorted lengths.
4 x 2,
Full-cut quartering, 21 feet lengths
4 x 3,
Full-cut quartering, 12 to 26 feet
4 x 2½,
Full-cut quartering, 15 feet
5 x 2 and 5 x 3,
Full-cut quartering, 12 to 18 feet
6 x 2,
Full-cut joist, 12 to 20 feet
6 x 2½,
Full-cut joist, 15 to 20 feet
6 x 3,
Full-cut joist, 12 to 22 feet
1,500 six-feet broad palings
5,000 five-feet ditto ditto
45,000 shingles.
☞ The especial attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above very superior shipment of Full-Cut mill-sawn Timber, which will be found on inspection one of the finest parcels ever submitted by the hammer.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Desirable Building Allotments near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Balmain.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street on THURSDAY, the 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable block of land, being Lot 4, Section 5, of the original division of the Balmain Estate, now subdivided into 7 allotments of 50 feet frontage each, by very considerable depths.
A plan is now in preparation which will more fully explain the sizes and situation of these allotments. The plan will be on view at the Auction Mart on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
Terms at sale.

A Highly Desirable Family Residence and Domain, upwards of 18 acres in extent, including Garden and Orchard, delightfully situated in the Parish of Broughton, at the termination of the road past Elswick, entering from the Parramatta Road at Sydenham.

Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable domain, with the family mansion, erected of stone, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servants' room, pantries, attics, spacious cellars, coal-house, and stable, built by the late Captain Perry when Assistant Surveyor-General of the colony. The estate contains about eighteen acres, having nineteen chains frontage to the main road leading from the Parramatta Road, with upwards of twelve chains frontage to the waters of the harbour at Iron Cove, running on the west side of Balmain. On the southern boundary is the residence of Samuel Lyons, Esq., the property of R. S. Ross, Esq., and land belonging to F. W. Perry, Esq., whose property also forms the western boundary. On the eastern side (separated only by the road) is the beautiful mansion and grounds known as Garry Owen, the residence of Ryan Brenan, Esq.
Other important and beautiful estates are in the immediate neighbourhood.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496493

## SALES BY AUCTION.

150 Boxes Price's Patent Sperm Candles.

**BOWDEN and THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, Friday, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 boxes Price's patent sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th July.
20 Tons Pampanga Sugar.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

**BOWDEN and THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons very superior Pampanga sugar.
Terms at sale.

150 Bags Patna Rice.
50 Kegs Spanish olives.

**BOWDEN and THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 bags Patna rice
50 kegs Spanish olives.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 24th instant.
Teas
Mauritius sugar
Walnuts
Soda Crystals
Normandy pippins.
Important Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Kent Hops, Soap, Split Peas, Liverpool Salt, Hams, Raisins, &c., &c.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

**BOWDEN and THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice parcels of goods, now landing, ex late arrivals, comprising
Hyson and congou teas
Mauritius sugar
Walnuts
Soda crystals
Pampanga sugar
Quarts table vinegar
Pints salad oil
Patent sperm candles
Liverpool soap
Mushroom ketchup
Assorted sauces
Lb. and ½-lb. sardines
Pearl barley
Herrings in tins
Scotch oatmeal
Liverpool salt
Prime English bacon, in cases.
The especial notice of the trade is directed to the above choice parcel of goods, which, without exception, are in the finest condition, and for positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Hotel Keepers, Shippers, and others.
Auction Sale, on FRIDAY, 24th July, of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
To close balance of shipments.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.** will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,
Several superior lots of wines, spirits, and beers, to close shipments.
10 quarter-casks Hunt's four diamond port wine
7 hogsheads superior double diamond ditto
14 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
5 hogsheads rich fruity port
11 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
3 hogsheads very superior four diamond port
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
30 cases, each 3 dozen, very superior four diamond port (Hunt's)
5 hogsheads golden sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads fine dark sherry
60 cases, each 2 and 3 dozen, very superior single grape sherry
3 hogsheads Spanish red wine
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
200 cases claret
72 cases champagne
11 quarter-casks dark brandy
8 hogsheads superior dark brandy
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto
4 hogsheads Martell's brandy
250 cases superior brandy, various brands
20 hogsheads rum, 10 o.p.
5 ditto ditto, 30 o.p.
2 puncheons ditto, ditto ditto
10 hogsheads ditto, 20 o.p.
200 cases geneva, JDKZ, key and anchor brands
200 ditto old tom, favourite brands
5 hogsheads superior colourless whiskey
17 quarter-casks ditto ditto
150 cases Stewart's superior whiskey, each 1 dozen
28 hogsheads Salt's No. 3 ale
10 hogsheads Burton Brewery Company's ale
20 hogsheads Bass' ale
10 hogsheads Taylor's stout
250 casks Byass' ale and porter, quarts and pints
120 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
60 ditto Morice, Cocks, and Co.'s bottled stout, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On Account of Whom it may Concern.
Byass' and Mazetti's Ale and Porter.
Ex Ganymede, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Auction Sale, at the Australian Auction Mart, FRIDAY MORNING.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Ganymede.
G. T. and Co.
71 casks more or less, Byass' ale, each 4 dozen, quarts, much damaged
90 ditto ditto ditto porter, each 4 dozen, quarts, much damaged
130 ditto ditto ditto ale, ditto ditto, ditto, slightly ditto
170 ditto ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto ale, each 8 dozen, pints, ditto ditto
9 ditto ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto, ditto, ditto ditto.
T in diamond.
64 casks, more or less, Marzetti's porter, each 4 dozen, quarts, slightly damaged
59 ditto ditto ditto, ale each 4 doz., qrts., slightly damaged
5 ditto ditto ditto, ale, ditto ditto, pints, ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto ditto, porter, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
14 ditto ditto ditto, porter ditto ditto, quarts, much ditto
15 ditto ditto ditto, ale, ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Timber Dealers, Builders, Shippers, and others.
Important and Unreserved Sale of the entire Cargo of Red Hardwood Pine.
Ex Velox, from Puget Sound.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 27th July.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.** have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker and Co. to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY next, at quarter past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior Red Hardwood Pine, ex Velox, from Puget Sound, consisting of
80,000 1-inch tongued and grooved flooring boards, planed on one side, and cut expressly to order, 6 inches wide
30,000 feet 1½ tongued and grooved flooring, cut of an equal width
80,000 feet clear selected joists and planks, from 14 to 40 feet long, 11 x 3
45,000 feet clear planks, from 16 to 40 feet long, 9 x 3
25,000 1-inch clear boards, good wide widths
21,000 1-inch carpenters' clear shelving boards, planed one side
10,000 ½-inch partition boards
10,000 feet scantling, 3 x 4
10,000 ditto ditto, 3 x 3
15,000 ditto battens, 2½ x 7
12,000 ditto superior weatherboards
15,000 ditto slating battens, 3 x 1
Seven clear ships' spars, viz.—
1—74 feet long, 9 inches in the middle
1—76 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
1—82 ditto, 9 ditto ditto
1—76 ditto, 8½ ditto ditto
1—89 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
1—80 ditto 10 ditto
1—68 ditto 8 ditto
3,086 feet oak timber, 2 to 5 inches thick
2,037 feet oak half-inch boards
3,127 feet maple, 3, 2½, and 4 inches
6,783 feet half-inch ash, for boat building.
Also, ex other vessels—
Sheet lead, 3, 3½, 4, and 5
Galvanised iron, assorted
Slates, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 8, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, very liberal.
Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect this super cargo of timber as it is being landed from the vessel alongside the bridge, at the Circular Wharf, as the Auctioneers can confidently recommend this parcel as the finest cargo of timber ever imported to Sydney, and will be found on inspection to be quite equal to the pitch pine of the Northern States of America, having been selected with great care, and none but well-seasoned shipped. The whole of which will positively be sold without the least reserve.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

Preliminary.
Usual Monthly Sale of Wines and Spirits,
At Messrs. Rottman and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 4th August, at 11 o'clock,
Very Choice Parcels of Classed Wines, comprising
Sherries
Ports
Claret, Champagne, &c.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 4th August, at 11 o'clock,
Chiefly ex Bougainville,
Sherries
Ports
Claret, champagne, &c.,
And genuine brandies.
Full particulars in future issue.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ganymede, —, master, from London.
RBB over J A & Co in diamond
11 Casks, each 4 dozen, Byass' Ale, quarts
24 ditto, ditto 4 ditto ditto Porter, ditto
5 ditto, ditto 8 ditto ditto Ale, pints
4 ditto, ditto 8 ditto ditto Porter, ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Ex Electra, Wegman, master, from London.
AR conjoined in diamond, M outside—
4 Casks, each 8 dozen, Marzetti's Ale, pints
2 ditto, ditto 4 ditto ditto, quarts
6 ditto, ditto 4 ditto Porter, ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

**MURIEL and MILLER** will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above goods, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
Westphalia Hams
Colman's Blue
Swiss Cheese
Wax Vestas
Liverpool Soap
Hysonskin Tea, chests and half-chests
Patna Rice
Salt bags, in bales
Port Wine (Hunt's diamond and double diamond)
Sherry Wine, in draught and case
Whisky in hogsheads
Bottled Ale and Porter.

**MURIEL and MILLER** will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of the above goods. the whole for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale.
The Stock of a Hosier, Glover, and Draper.
*.* On FRIDAY.

**MURIEL and MILLER** will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of a hosier, glover, and draper, consisting of the stock-in-trade, comprising
A large and useful assortment of choice goods.
Terms at sale.

Wreck of the Gipsey.
☞ Lying at Campbell's Wharf.
On FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock prompt.

**MURIEL and MILLER** will sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The wreck of the Gipsey, comprising
A quantity of machinery
Brasses, copper piping, chain cables
Lead, junk, hides, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Great Sale of Morewood and Co.'s
Galvanised Tinned Iron
Ditto ditto Tiles
Spouting, Guttering, Piping
Sheepnetting, Pails
Building Materials
Furnishing Ironmongery
Sheffield Ware, Iron Castings, &c.
Important to the Trade, Builders, and Shippers.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** will sell (for the importers), at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
261 cases of the above, consisting of
Corrugated galvanised tinned iron, 72 x 83 x 24 guage
Ditto ditto ditto, 78 x 83 x 24 ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 84 x 83 x 24 ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 90 x 83 x 24 ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 96 x 83 x 24 ditto
Ditto ditto tiles, 28 ditto
Galvanised sheep netting, 36 x 4 x 15 ditto
Ditto rain water pipe and heads
Ditto slip-jointed guttering
Ditto tubes
Ditto ridge caps
Ditto angles, elbows, rivets, nails, screws, sockets, nipples, plugs, &c.
Ditto Australian pails
Zinc spouting, &c., &c.
Single-barrel guns
Walker's percussion caps
Electro-plated ware
Cruets, liqueur and pickle frames
Tea and coffee services
Candlesticks, &c., &c.
Anvils
Sad irons
American shovels
Collins' axes
Ditto picks
Table cutlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Furniture.
On Account of whom it may concern, damaged by sea water, ex Ganymede, Bramwell, master, from London.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
JML in diamond between two S's, § 4 §—1 case
1 walnut loo table
1 bedstead
4 window curtains and draperies
2 bolsters
2 curtain poles
Table cover and druggets.
Terms, cash.

Teas
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c., &c.
To Grocers and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following description of the above goods, viz.,
Fine teas in boxes, consisting of souchong, hyson, gunpowder, and imperial
Sago and arrowroot
Fry's chocolates and cocoas
Split peas, pearl barley
Mustard, in 1 and ½ lb. bottles
Pickles, in pints and quarts
Jams and jellies in 1lb. and 2 lb. jars
Bottled fruits
Assorted sauces
Carb. soda
Black lead, in packets
Rottenstone, in ditto
Blacking
Burns' cutty pipes
Yacht dhudeen ditto
Com. Scotch cutties ditto
North Wilts cheese
Mess pork and beef
Salmon, in tins.
Also,
Surplus stores, ex Contest, consisting of
Preserved meats and soups, bottled beer, wine, &c.
Ex Julia Augusta,
Damaged jams and jellies
Ditto bottled fruits.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Julia Augusta.
To Grocers, Corn Dealers, and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 24th, at 11 o'clock,
100 barrels oatmeal.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Crystal Gas Burners
Opaque Shades for ditto
Vesuvian Boxes
Emerald Green
White Lead.
To Gas Fitters, Tobacconists, Colourmen, Painters, and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
18 patent crystal gas burners
18 shades for ditto
1 case Vesuvian boxes
1 case Vesuvians
1 ton white lead, in 28 lb. drums
33 drums emerald green, each 28 lb.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Oats.
On Account of whom it may concern.
Ex Julia Augusta.
To Corn Dealers and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** are instructed to sell at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 23rd, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large lot of damaged oats.
Terms, cash.

DEALS.
Ex Julia Augusta, and Wisconsin.
FRIDAY, July 24th, at 3 o'clock precisely.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** are instructed to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th, at 3 o'clock precisely,
Ex Julia Augusta
141 deals, 12 4 x 0 11 x 0 3
65 ditto, 12 1 x 0 11 x 0 3
132 ditto, 12 2 x 0 11 x 0 3
136 ditto, 12 3 x 0 11 x 0 3
64 ditto, 12 4 x 0 11 x 0 3
97 ditto, 12 3 x 0 11 x 0 3
55 ditto, 12 1 x 0 11 x 0 3.
Also, immediately after, on the Circular Wharf, ex Wisconsin,
100 deals, 22 x 3 x 9 equal to 2200
50 ditto, 20 x 3 x 9, ditto 1000
120 ditto, 17 x 3 x 9, ditto 2040
120 ditto, 16 x 3 x 9, ditto 1920
7160
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale Mauritius Sugar, the finest Sample in the Market.
Important to Grocers, Shippers, and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, without reserve, to close accounts,
About 50 tons of the finest yellow Mauritius counter sugar, viz.:—
Ex Gazelle,
A— 57 bags fine yellow counter
B—136 ditto ditto ditto
C— 73 ditto light yellow ditto
E— 75 ditto ditto ditto
F—114 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Mumford,
115 bags fine yellow crystal counter sugar.
Ex Vulture,
97 bags good counter ditto
97 ditto rich brown ditto
25 ditto brown crystal ditto.
Terms at sale.

Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ganymede.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
68 in triangle,
22 casks Byass' porter, each 4 dozen, quarts
6 ditto ditto ditto, each 8 ditto, pints
14 ditto pale ale, each 4 ditto, quarts
9 ditto ditto ditto, each 8 ditto, pints.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Large and Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
107 Trunks, ex Maid of Judah, from the celebrated makers James Davies and Sons'.
MONDAY, July 27th.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

**FRITH and PAYTEN** are favoured with instructions from the importers (Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co.,) to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of choice and seasonable goods, without reserve.
Particulars in a future issue.

Auction Notice.
**CHAS. MOORE and CO.'S SALE** of Damaged Goods will commence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Drapery Sale.
153 Packages of Goods, now Landing, Ex Maid of Judah, Julia Augusta, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 23rd July, Commencing at 11 o'clock.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
153 packages of new goods, now landing, ex Maid of Judah, Julia Augusta, and other late arrivals, consisting of
Gents' black shooting coats
Ditto ditto office ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto talmas
Ditto walking coats
Ditto rich shawl vests
Ditto ditto silk ditto
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto sporting ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Black cloth ditto
Driving coats
Drab Devon ditto
C. M. mole trousers
Fancy bandanas
Ditto beauforts
Black ditto
Ariel ties
White shirts, W. and B.
Regatta ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge shirts
Brown cotton hose and half-hose
L. W. and merino ditto ditto
Ditto ditto shirts and pants
Hats
Caps
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrock's long cloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9 8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Fashionable Hats.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
S in diamond 37 outside—
36 gent's black wellingtons
24 ditto sardinians
24 ditto Garibaldas
36—12 gent's black napless hats
12 ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Manchester Goods.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Julia Augusta, Hopper, master, from Liverpool.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 23rd July instant, at 10 o'clock sharp.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The following goods, ex Julia Augusta, on account of whom it may concern—
RS in triangle.

| | Damaged. much. | Damaged. slightly. |
|---|---|---|
| 204—18 pieces tick ... ... | 11 | 7 |
| 205—18 ditto ditto ... ... | 0 | 18 |
| 206— 8 ditto huckabacks ... | 4 | 4 |
| 12 ditto grey cotton duck | 3 | 9 |
| 208—22 ditto white shirtings... | 22 | 0 |
| 209—22 ditto ditto ... ... | 22 | 0 |
| 210—38 ditto ditto ... ... | 24 | 14 |
| 211—38 ditto ditto ... ... | 3 | 35 |
| 212—12 ditto sheetings ... | 0 | 12 |
| 213—12 ditto ditto ... ... | 0 | 12 |
| 214-200 ditto longcloth ... | 0 | 200 |
| 215-200 ditto ditto ... ... | 0 | 200 |
| 216—27 ditto grey domestics ... | 0 | 27 |
| 218—25 ditto ditto, sound | | |
| 219—25 ditto ditto ... ... | 0 | 25 |
| 220—60 ditto rough brown hollands | 12 | 48 |

Terms, cash.

192 Packages Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes, now landing ex Maid of Judah.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
192 packages boots and shoes, now landing, ex Maid of Judah.
All these goods have been selected by a first-rate tradesman thoroughly conversant with the wants of the colony; and, as the instructions are imperative to close them without reserve, the trade may rest assured of obtaining first-class goods under market prices, consisting of the following—
Gents' wellington boots, light medium
Pairs, 2 5 9 10 8 2
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto ditto ditto, second quality
Ditto calf short wellingtons, light medium
Pairs, 2 4 10 11 6 3
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto ditto ditto, strong and bradded
Pairs, 3 4 10 11 7 2
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto patent goloshed cloth, elastic sides, medium and strong
Pairs, 4 5 9 9 8 2
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto best calf, E.S., ditto, same sizes
Ditto strong ditto
Ditto calf cossacks, high backs, bradded
Pairs, 5 10 13 13 6 1
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto ditto, bevel edged, and same sizes
Ditto kip cossacks, high backs, sparabled
Pairs, 4 4 10 16 10 4
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto ditto, with 2 lb. hobbed nails.
Ditto strong wellingtons
Pairs, 3 6 9 9 7 2
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ditto princes boots
Pairs, 3 6 9 9 7 2
Sizes, 5 6 7 8 9 10
*Ditto patent hide shooting boots
Ditto ditto balmorals
Ditto ditto registered boots
Ladies' black cloth boots, welts
Pairs, 12 24 24 12
Sizes, 4 5 6 7
Ditto with ditto, plain goloshed
Ladies' cashmere, elastic sides
Ditto single sole, black bottoms
Ditto elastic side, ditto
Ditto single sole, ditto
Ditto lace leather boots, welts and top pieces
Pairs, 1 1 3 10 12 12 9
Sizes, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Ditto kid tops, spring sides, military heels
Pairs, 6 12 24 24 8
Sizes, 3 4 5 6 7
Youths' cossacks, long backs and high
Ditto ditto, low, 10 to 13.
Children's list, with additional particulars, in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, Drapers, Outfitters, and the Trade.
Damaged Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
On FRIDAY next, 24th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
Ex John Bunyan, —, Master, from London.
10 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Ex Centurion, —, Master.
11 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The following goods, on account of whom it may concern, being partly in bad condition, and not according to order:—
Ex John Bunyan.
JV in diamond—
8— 36 pair French calf wellingtons
9— 1 trunk, same contents
10— 50 pairs best stout high-back bluchers
11— 1 trunk, same contents
12— 50 pairs best light calf bluchers
13— 1 trunk, same contents
14— 50 pairs best hobnail high-back bluchers
15— 1 trunk, same contents
18— 84 pairs best nailed watertights
19— 1 trunk, same contents
Ex Centurion.
JV in diamond S outside—
14— 36 pairs wellingtons, sprigged
15-16— 2 trunks, same contents
17— 36 pairs prince george's, bradded
18-19— 2 trunks, same contents
20— 36 pairs light prince george's
21-22— 2 trunks, same contents
23—100 pairs boys' bluchers, 10-13
24—100 ditto youths' ditto, 1-4. Also,
8 cases goloshes
Ladies' and gent's cork socks.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
100 sides light kip
60 ditto sole leather.
Terms at sale.

To Bakers and the Trade generally.
10 Tons of fresh-made Country Household Flour.

**BURGIS and BOWES** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th July, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
10 tons of superior flour.
A sample can be seen on Monday, 20th, and the following days.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Potatoes,
Ex Comet.

**GEORGE SMITH** is instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, July 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
Flour Company's Wharf.
50 tons Derwent seed potatoes
A quantity of sheepskins
50 bushels splendid oats.
P.S.—The above consignment has arrived in the usual style the above vessel is accustomed to discharge her cargo, and is considered to be of first quality.

To parties on the Look-out for a first-rate Brick Cottage and Three Allotments of Land, situated in Stephen-street, Camperdown.

**MR. W. NEWELL** has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July, 1857, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash,
A good substantial four-room brick cottage and three allotments of land, having 26 feet frontage to Stephen and 52 feet frontage to Elizabeth streets, by a depth of 160 feet, all fenced in, and having two wells of pure water; also, stabling erected on the land.
Terms, cash. Title good.
Also, at 12 o'clock, three cottages and two allotments of land, at the back of the Red Lion Inn.

Continuation of Yesterday's Sale.
Unredeemed Pledges.

**THE MESSRS. MOORE** will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining lot of the unredeemed pledges, left from yesterday's sale, consisting of—
Gold and silver watches
Jewellery
2 double-barrel guns in cases, with fittings
Wearing apparel
Revolvers, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Household Furniture, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Handsome Pier Glasses, &c., &c.

**THE MESSRS. MOORE** have received instruction to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 202, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture, &c., consisting of
Horsehair sofa, couches, and chairs
Handsome colonial-made cheffonier
Superior rosewood loo tables
Two handsome cedar bookcases
Washstands and chamber services
Four-post and iron bedsteads
Superior English feather beds, horsehair mattresses, and other bedding
Colonial-made column chests drawers
Dressing tables
Velvet pile carpets and hearth rugs
Handsome gilt frame pier glasses
Ditto marble-top dressing ditto
Superior engravings and oil paintings
Plated ware
China and glass ware
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Goods will be on view the day previous the sale, and catalogues to be had at the Auctioneers.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

**MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER** will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
A pony, good in saddle and harness
Cream-coloured gelding, broken to saddle and gig, and thoroughly used to town
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Draft of 50 Unbroken Horses.
From the Stud of —— Meston, Esq.

**MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER** have received instructions from —— Meston, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on MONDAY, 3rd August, at 1 o'clock,
About 50 head of unbroken colts and fillies, from 3 to 5 years old, suitable for any kind of harness and draught work, all in good condition, and to be sold without the slightest reserve.

**A PONY**, good in saddle and harness, for sale by auction, at Messrs. MARTIN and SCHRODER'S, THIS DAY.

THURSDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c., by auction.
To be sold at

**WOOLLER'S** Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock prompt,
4 good horses, just arrived from Windsor
A team of 3 cart horses, each subject to trial up Druitt-street with a ton
6 excellent stock horses, with saddles, &c.
A mixed lot of country and town horses, suitable for any work
Horse, cart, and harness
One bay horse, excellent in gig or saddle
The usual lot of horses and drays, carts, gigs, trucks, omnibuses, breaks, dogcarts, spring carts, box drays, chaffcutters, gig and cart harness, saddles, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Tradesmen and others.
SNUG PROPERTIES on the CAMPERDOWN ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
Also BUILDING ALLOTMENTS adjoining the Newtown Road.

**MR. W. PRITCHARD** has received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground of the undermentioned properties, on MONDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A two-roomed verandah brick cottage and land, with good well of water, and fenced-in. The land is on a lease of 95 years, and subject to £5 a-year ground rent. Also,
A six-roomed brick house, a good well of water, and is fenced-in—and has just undergone a thorough repair. The land is on a lease of 95 years, subject to £10 per year ground rent.
The above properties are most healthy, and pleasantly situated on the Camperdown Estate, fronting the Missenden Road and University-street, with a full view of Grose Farm, the Sydney University, and St. Stephen's Church and lie half-way between the Newtown and Parramatta Roads.
LAND. LAND. LAND.
Immediately after the above sale, at half-past 11,
An eligible building allotment of land adjoining the Newtown Foundry, and close to the Newtown Road, having a frontage to the Camperdown Road of 40 feet, and 100 feet deep.
Also,
23 building allotments, adjoining Mr. Aldis' and Mr. Robey's property, and at the back of Mr. Webber's wheelwright establishment, Newtown Road.
Titles, first-rate.
Terms, liberal—25 per cent. cash; and bills 3, 6, and 9 months for the remainder, bearing bank interest.
W. P. would particularly draw the attention of the public to the above sale, as he deems it worth their attention.

Groceries, &c.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 23rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods—
Pints and quarts salad oil
Carbonate soda
Jams, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.
French olives, pints
Vinegar, quarts and pints
Irish pork
Ditto butter
English cheese
Cured fish
Salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.
Bottled fruits.
Terms at sale.

Plated Ware
Jewellery and Fancy Goods.
To Jewellers, Ironmongers, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July the 23rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz.—
Plated cruets, liquor stands
Ditto bread baskets and trays
Ditto inkstands
Ditto table and chamber candlesticks
Ditto forks and spoons
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto egg cups and frames
Plated brooches
Silk guard chains, jet bracelets
Slides and tassels negligee
Portemonnaies, bracelets
Brilliant paste
Rubies, emeralds, and topaz
200 carats doublets, emeralds, rubies and sapphires
Hoop earrings, finger rings
Coat links, rings
Tops and drops, split rings
Brooches.
Terms at sale.

Satin and Flock Papers.
To Paperhangers and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July the 23rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases superior satin and flock papers.
Terms at sale.

☞ Just landed, and ordered expressly for the Island Trade.
Beads for Trade.
To Parties trading to the Islands, Fancy-ware Dealers, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July the 23rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of well assorted colours string beads, for the Island trade, comprising coral and ruby necklaces, blue and amber, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

American Clocks
Chairs and Tables.
To Jewellers, General Dealers, and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 23rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
21 cases American chairs
5 ditto ditto tables
11 ditto, each 6 eight-day clocks
22 ditto, ditto thirty-hour ditto.
Terms at sale.

Handsome Trays.
To Ironmongers and others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, July 23, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Handsome tea trays, in sets.
Terms at sale.

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, July 23, 1857,
14 and 16 tune musical boxes, with bell and symbol accompaniment.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.

**MR. EDWARD SALAMON** will sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 15, Castlereagh-street North, on FRIDAY, July 24th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Dining and loo tables, morocco-covered couch
Hair-seated sofa, cane-seated chairs
Large bookcase, carpets and rugs
Large chimney glass, pair lustres
Bedsteads and bedding, washstands and furniture
Toilet tables and glasses, towel horses
Chests drawers, bedroom chairs
Window hangings, fender and fireirons
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Boots and Shoes.
☞ Alteration of Day of Sale.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** apprise buyers of boots and shoes, that the sale advertised by them for FRIDAY, the 24th instant, will take place THIS DAY (Thursday), 23rd instant. See advertisements.

☞ Notice.
Crockeryware
Porcelain
China ware.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** notify to intending purchasers of crockery, China, and porcelain, that the Sale of these goods advertised for this day, is unavoidably postponed until TO-MORROW, Friday, the 24th July.

THURSDAY, 23rd July.
16 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers.
Now landing.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing, sixteen trunks boots and shoes, comprising
ECJ in diamond.
Men's high-backed prime stout calf bluchers, eyeleted
Men's stout calf balmorals, French clumped and sprigged
Men's strong grain hide watertights
Men's extra stout calf French clumpped shooting boots
Men's light calf wellingtons
Men's French ditto ditto rivetted
Men's patent hide French spring oxonians
Ladies' cloth boots, double sole, patent goloshed
Ladies' ditto ditto calf
Girls' patent seal balmorals, 6 to 9
Girls' kid leg boots, patent goloshed, 6 to 9, West end make
Girls' cloth and cashmere boots
Ladies' best cloth double sole, military heel boots
Ladies' cashmere single sole, ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' kid ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' bronze dancing slippers
Ladies' morocco slippers
Cloth button boots, 10 to 13, 6 to 9, 2 to 5
Patent strap, single sole shoes, 10 to 13, 6 to 9, 2 to 5
Ladies' cashmere boots, single sole, side spring
Ladies' ditto coloured, ditto ditto
Ladies' patent seal slippers
Ladies' calf slipper sandals
Patent leather tie shoes
Leather button boots
Ditto strap ditto
Ladies' side lace memel boots, double sole, patent calf fronts, with laces, double bottoms, very full sizes
Strong super grain double sole boots, full sizes
Gents' JR. side spring clumped patent boots.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th instant.
Copeland's Superior Porcelain and China-ware.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of porcelain and china ware, from Copeland's, comprising,
Sets of jugs—subjects, "Wild Rose," "Linnet," "Sleeping Boy," "Hop and Barley," "Alma"
Christmas dishes—comforts
Lily butters and stands
Baskets, candlesticks
Sets small jugs, "Forget me not"
Rockingham teapots
Dolphin bon-bon stands
Bread plates large and small, with mottoes
Verulam bottles
Oriental and vintage garden pots
Poppy and moresque candlesticks, taper stands
Lily vases, lily and dover creams
Covered butter stands, wellington baskets
Hyacinth, bulrush, and moresque match pots
Embossed jugs, convolvulus jugs
Embossed vases, portland jugs, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th July.
20 Crates Crockeryware.
Just landed, ex D'Israeli.
To the Trade.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex D'Israeli.
WR in square—41 to 60, 20 crates.
41—45 5 crates breakfast cups and saucers, Spanish blue
Ditto ditto ditto, antique
Ditto ditto ditto, Chantilly
Ditto ditto ditto, crystal
Ditto ditto ditto, Tudor
46—50 5 crates breakfast cups and saucers, mulberry marble
Ditto ditto, flowered blue
Ditto ditto, Amherst
Ditto ditto, neutral
Ditto ditto, antique
51 1 crate flat plates, 6, 8, 10 inch, Paris blue
Ditto soup plates, ditto
52 1 crate same, in Cambridge dove
53 1 crate same, in Chantilly
54 1 crate same, in French blue
55—56 2 crates same, in neutral blue and antique
57—58 2 crates bowls, assorted colours and patterns
59—60 2 crates bowls, blue printed assorted patterns.
Terms at sale.

(CIRCULAR.)
MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

**MORT and CO.** beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Hair, Whalebone, Dry Hams, Beef in Tierces, &c., &c.

**MORT and CO.** will sell by public auction at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 bales wool
57 casks tallow
2378 sheepskins
548 hides.
Terms, cash.

20 Acres of Land, at 20 Mile Hollow, on the Bathurst Road, with Stone House, &c.
26 Acres of Land, adjoining the Village of Bowen's Hollow, near Hartley.

**JOHN B. LAVERACK** has received instructions to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st August next, at noon, at Mr. Lee's Hotel, near Bowenfells, Mudgee Road,
20 acres of land, situate at the 20-Mile Hollow, on the Bathurst Road, with stone house, &c., erected thereon
26 acres of land, situate at Bowen's Hollow, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Binning, Lees, Cox, and the village reserve of Bowen's Hollow, near Hartley.
Parties on the look-out for a good site for building a store or hotel, ought not to neglect this opportunity, as the above being situated at the junction of the Mudgee and Bathurst Roads, is admirably adapted for either purpose.
Title unexceptionable.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 22nd June, 1857.
Sullivan and others versus Watson.

**BY VIRTUE** of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, at noon, THIS DAY, the 23rd July,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest of, and in the equity of redemption in,
All that piece or parcel of land containing one acre one rood and twenty-three perches, be the same more or less, situate and being in the village of Canterbury aforesaid, bounded on the south-west by Broughton-street; commencing at Jeffrey's-street, bearing west forty-one degrees forty minutes north, three hundred and thirty feet; on the north-west by Robert-street, bearing north forty-one degrees forty minutes east, three hundred and sixty-eight feet three inches to Jeffrey's-street aforesaid; and on the east by Jeffrey's-street aforesaid, bearing south four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven inches to the commencing point.
And also, all that piece or parcel of land containing half-an-acre, be the same more or less, situate and being in the village of Canterbury aforesaid; commencing at the angle formed by the intersection of the south-east side of John-street with the north-east side of Charles-street, being bounded on the south-west by the north-east side of Charles-street, being a line bearing east forty degrees forty minutes, south one hundred and sixty-five feet; thence on the south-east by the north-west boundary of allotment number five, being a line bearing north forty-one degrees forty minutes, east one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence on the north-east by the south-west boundary of allotment number three, one hundred and sixty-five feet to John-street; and thence on the north-west by the south-east side of John-street, being a line bearing south forty-one degrees forty minutes west one hundred and thirty-two feet to the point of commencement.
GEO. UHR, Under-Sheriff.

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## OUR MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES.

*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—It is, no doubt, in the recollection of you and many of your readers, that about a month back, in a discussion which took place in the Town Hall upon the appointment of the officers of the Corporation and their salaries, and which was reported by you, Alderman Hogan was reported to have stated that one officer, namely, Mr. Alexander Thompson, was an habitual drunkard, and a tyrant, unfit to be over a body of free men, and that he could prove that he spoke the truth, and that he never would be afraid or ashamed at all times, in his place, to stand by any assertion he might make. Now, Mr. Editor, so far so good; but happening to have an appointment near the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, and being rather before my time, I thought I would take a peep in and see what our representatives were at, and while there, to my astonishment, Alderman Roberts rose to propose the suspension of the Standing Orders for the purpose of introducing a resolution, to the effect that the City Solicitor be instructed to defend an action brought by Mr. Thompson against Alderman Hogan for the alleged slanderous language, and stating he did so because he considered it a privilege the Aldermen ought to have when they spoke *bona fide*. But it yet remains to be proved to the satisfaction of a jury that it was such; but thanks to Aldermen Oatley and Moses for the opposition they gave, by raising the point of order, that it was incompetent for the Council to entertain it, which the Mayor very justly agreed with; but the worthy Alderman, holding in his hand a paper, which appeared to me to be the summons, gave notice that it was his intention to move it at a subsequent meeting, and that he considered it of such importance that he wished the Mayor to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering it; but I do hope he was not in earnest. I think, if Alderman Hogan was serious when he stated as reported, that he would fearlessly state any matter that came under his knowledge he would have, in his place, the moment Alderman Roberts read his intended resolution, rose and told the Council that he was prepared to stand or fall for any assertion he made at his own cost; and I trust that, whenever such a resolution does come before the Council, some independent member will call for a division, so that the citizens may have an opportunity, at the end of the year, of shewing their taste for such persons as would use the money taken from their pockets (in many cases where it can ill be spared) for such a purpose, when we have our streets in such a dilapidated state; and I should have expected that Alderman Hogan would have been the last in the city to have countenanced the like, knowing that he is generally the first to let the world know how much the city is in debt. If ever such a resolution is allowed to pass, it will hereafter form a precedent for any person who might have a natural gift for abuse, malice, or privileges (not meaning to impute that it was such in the case alluded to). But, trusting, whenever it does come to the vote, it will be negatived,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A RATE-PAYER.

Tuesday Evening.

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*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

SIR,—As the Honorable Mr. Lutwyche has referred to the history of the United States in support of his favourite theory of universal suffrage, and taxation by representation, I beg to direct his attention to the following extracts from writers on Constitutional History, with whom the honorable gentleman ought to be familiar. From Tremenhere's Constitution of the United States, page 99:—

The apportionment of the representatives among the States was by the constitution fixed at 1 for every 30,000 inhabitants, each State to have at least one representative, and an arrangement was introduced applicable to the slave holding States declaring that the number in those should be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound for service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

One principle aimed at making property the basis of representation; the maxim, under which this view was sought to be established was, "that taxation, and representation" should go hand in hand. This had been a favourite theory with the American people, but it was understood in a sense very different from that which has been usually assigned to it by the democratic school of more recent times.

*Justice Story states that in America it meant that representation should be in proportion to property.* Accordingly, it was argued that this principle might command itself to some persons, because it would introduce a salutary check into the Legislature in regard to taxation, by securing in some measure an equalization of the public burdens, by the voice of those who were called to give most towards the common contributions. This is a totally different result of the above maxim from that drawn from it by the modern school of democracy, namely, that every man who pays taxes should have a vote—or that it is unjust that a man should be taxed without also being represented. These are only other forms of the assumption that the franchise to be just should be universal, and are equally open to the question of what meaning is to be attached to the term *universal*; whether, or not, it is to include females; whether, or not, the man of 20 years of age, who is taxed as much as the man of 21 is to be excluded, as well as one of 18 or 19 years.

The basis on which the representation as regards numbers and property was finally fixed, was, *that representations, and direct taxes should be apportioned in the same ratio*, thus it was not confined to either persons, or property, numbers, or wealth, but it is an admixture of all, similar therefore to a certain extent in intention to our own, and designed like our own, by apportioning influence among each, to introduce and perpetuate vigilance, caution, and mutual check.

The new apportionments to adjust the representation to the increase of the population take place every 10 years. The results have been remarkable. In 1790 the population of the United States, was about 3,929,000; in 1830, about 12,866,000; in 1840, 17,063,353; and in 1850, 23,191,074.

The numbers composing the House of Representatives were originally 65, they have by the act of July 1852, been increased to 234, and the proportion of representatives to population has been raised first in 1792, to one for every 33,000, next in 1811, to one for every 35,000, then in 1832, to one for every 47,000, by the Act of 5th June, 1842, to one for every 70,000, and by the act of 1850, to one for every 93,420.

Yours, truly,
IGNOTUS.

Sydney, 21st July, 1857.

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## THE PRESS AND THE NAVY.

(*United Service Gazette, 16th May.*)

REAR-ADMIRAL the Earl of Hardwicke, D.C.L., speaking last week upon the subject of the attacks made relative to General Ashburnham, is reported to have said—"The Government of the country in the old times used to be averse to officers who were fond of writing; and he thought, if now the Government showed a disinclination to have anything to do with officers who were given to writing they acted wisely; for it was not necessary that men of eminent military capacity should also be eminent as writers." Now, his lordship, when delivering himself of this pompous oration, we are of opinion, did not say exactly what he intended. Mindful that there was a fourth estate, and that the liberty of the Press is a guaranteed and jealously-guarded principle of our Constitution, his lordship could not say what he would otherwise have said. He insinuated that the Press ought to be gagged, and that the Government should on every occasion evince their disapprobation of its license, by excluding all those from offices of trust and importance who were known to be guilty of the vice, as his lordship would term it, of writing. Had the noble admiral expressed his reserved opinion, he would have condemned a constitutional privilege, so he preferred giving utterance to a frothy piece of oratory, not doubting that his real meaning would be elicited from his ambiguous remarks. Like the boatswain serving under a pious captain, hailing a man on the fore-yard, he did not mean that what he said should be construed literally.

The sentence of condemnation passed upon officers who happen to be "eminent as writers," would, had it been enunciated many years ago, have censured Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Collingwood, and, referring to a recent period, one of the greatest military geniuses of modern times, General Sir Charles Napier. It would, however, not apply perhaps to Sir W. Codrington. Lord Hardwicke's sentiments are just those which would have doomed domestic servants to a state of perpetual darkness and ignorance. It was a common objection to educational movements among the poor, that when servants were able to read and write they would be for ever with a book or a pen in their hand, and would be unfit for their humble position.

But we cannot think so lowly of Lord Hardwicke—a Doctor of Civil Law—as to suppose he intended to condemn writers. No; he only meant to crush the Press—to keep the public in ignorance upon those subjects which involve the exposure of inefficient men and measures—to punish those who do not toady to great men in authority—and to mark an independent spirit by trampling upon it whenever it brushed against the aristocracy. His lordship belongs to an age long since departed. The Star Chamber period would best have suited his peculiar views

For a naval officer to complain of the freedom of the Press is alike ungrateful and unpardonable. The navy without the Press would indeed be a humiliated, neglected service. It would soon go back to a state almost as degraded as it was in the days of Smollett. Oakhams and Whiffles would be able to tyrannise over and debase those unfortunate enough to be under their command, and the officer who sought advancement would again have to descend to the lowest and vilest means to effect his object. What! the navy without the Press! It is sunken enough already, Heaven knows, but what would be its position were the light of truth not constantly directed towards it? We can tell Lord Hardwicke that the service to which he has the honour to belong, and in which he was able in four years to rise from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain—thanks to his gallant and honoured father, who lived and served before him—is largely indebted for the position it now occupies to the professional Press, of which the *United Service Gazette* is certainly not the least influential organ.

The professional Press, it may safely be asserted, has, in the 24 years' during which it has been in existence, done more to elevate the navy than a hundred Hardwickes would have achieved in double the time. Compare the Navy in February, 1833, with the Navy in 1857. Look at the relative positions of the fleet and of the officers then and now. Observe the retired and reserved lists—the increased rates of half-pay—the ameliorated position of the men and officers—and then say if the Press, which has ever been the great reformer, has done no good for the Navy, and whether "writing officers" are, in truth, the grievous offenders they appear to be in the eyes of Lord Hardwicke.

Week after week our columns have teemed with representations, remonstrances, exposures, arguments, and suggestions, and for whose benefit? Do the writers in all cases, or in a small proportion only, participate in the fruits they help to bring to perfection? Lord Hardwicke, not being "given to writing," is not numbered among our contributors, but it is no boast to say that

"a hundred good as he"

have condescended, without thinking it a condescension to make the *United Service Gazette* the vehicle for the conveyance of their sentiments.

Instead, therefore, of decrying the Press, it is the business and interest—nay, the duty—of every patriotic naval officer to use his utmost exertions to maintain and dignify it. England's freedom, greatness, and wealth are attributable to a Free Press—a press which denounces narrow-minded measures, and unflinchingly condemns injustice; but the Navy is especially indebted to its influence. Wielded justly and fearlessly, the Press is a scourge to the tyrant, a warning to the slothful, a stimulus to progress, and a laurel crown to the brave. It shields the oppressed, strengthens the weak, and points out in what way the good of the country can best be advanced. Happily, these are facts recognised by all liberal-minded men, and it would take a great many noble earls to impose one shackle upon its now unfettered limbs.

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### A DAISY ON A GRAVE.

I saw a churchyard, not that holy place
 Where the green turf lies o'er the quiet dead,
And the calm sunshine, like a holy smile,
 Falls through the green leaves quivering overhead;
And loving memory comes there to grieve,
And tend new blossoms in the dewy eve.

But a rank graveyard, a neglected place,
 Wall'd up by frowning houses, grim and bare,
With scarce a glimpse of sky—where barren mounds
 Show'd many a human form lay mould'ring there.
And meagre gravestones, worn and crack'd with years,
Instead of tender blossoms dew'd with tears.

I paused beside a small and lowly grave;
 The narrow bed of childhood—where there grew
One stunted daisy, small and wither'd up,
 That never saw the sun or drank the dew,
But drew unwholesome nurture with its breath:
The very air was redolent of death.

Thus tender Nature (who with common things
 So much of truth and beauty interweaves)
Had with a solemn meaning shadow'd out
 The little sleeper's history in its leaves.
More eloquent than words, a single glance
Took in its touching, mute significance.

A fitting emblem of the helpless child,
 Born in the darksome cellar or the den,
In some great city's low and secret haunts,
 The lurking place of low and guilty men:
Each wholesome impulse stifled in its birth,
Choked down with all the guilt and sin of earth.

Childhood without its innocent delights,
 Reft of its happy mirth and healthy play,
The first and sweetest roses of its life,
 From cheek and heart alike have pass'd away,
The sallow face a type of all within
Wither'd by hunger, suffering, and sin.

They know no wanderings in the russet woods
 For nuts and berries, nor can they explore
The haunts of bird or insect, closed to them
 The country urchin's ever-varied store.
They have no primrose, no first violet,
Nor are their hearts upon such treasures set.

Not theirs that holy season of the heart,
 That innocent childhood 'tis so sweet to see;
Early inured to poverty and toil,
 Not theirs the heritage of bird and bee.
But born of sin, and rear'd mid guilt and crime,
To a precocious evil e'er their time.

Not theirs the terrors of the happy child,
 Used to the sunshine and green leafy bow'rs,
Whose only insight of the world is gain'd
 By sweet companionship with birds and flowers.
While they no knowledge have of light and bloom,
Sadly unchildlike, conversant with gloom.

When summer's fruits are o'er, and autumn's grain
 Is garnered in, still are the birds supplied,
The scarlet holly, and the coral hip,
 Are caterers for them, scatter'd far and wide,
The sturdy robin, welcomed and caress'd
Is to each window-pane an honour'd guest.

But the poor child,—half-starved from very birth,
 Feels the keen pangs of hunger, and is led,
With sharpen'd instinct, but a darken'd mind,
 To filch a mouldy crust,—his daily bread.
O God! to see those wild and wolfish eyes,
Where only earnest childish tears should rise!

Yet do their angels evermore behold
 The face of Him who once their likeness wore,
And solemnly commending childhood's state,
 Bless'd it and sanctified for evermore.
"Woe unto him who causeth them offence!"
Dare we look up and plead our innocence?

—*Household Words.*

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### IMPOUNDINGS.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—July 18: Bay entire horse, near hip down, no brand visible. To be sold on 11th August.

WELLINGTON ROAD.—Bay horse, BOYD near neck, JC over D off shoulder, short tail. Horse, JC near shoulder, JN off shoulder, white face, hind legs white. Bay mare, like YC over C off shoulder, star on the forehead, off knee large; bay foal, unbranded, by her side. To be sold on 6th August.

NEW FREUGH.—17th July. Brindle and white steer, CH near ribs, HC off thigh, No. 7 under. Black mare, like K over M o shoulder, C (a writing capital) near rump, saddle marks. Bay filly, near hind foot white, like A (writing capital) near cheek, no other visible brand. Also, on 11th July:—Brown mare, white down the face, hind feet white, W over H with C or G under near shoulder, like C near thigh. Bark bay or brown mare, W over H with C or G under near shoulder, small star in forehead, snip on nose. Bay mare, a little white on near hind foot, H over C near shoulder. To be sold on 7th August.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—6th July. Dark brown bullock, TE near rump, 55 near ribs, two splits in near ear, notch under off ear, 6 years old. Spotted steer, H sideways near ribs, H near rump, 2½ years old. To be sold on 4th August.

PITT TOWN.—Grey mare, a black foal at foot, a brand on shoulder not legible, but like J over E. To be sold 12th August.

MOLONG.—10th July: Bay horse, hind fetlock white, RM near side under saddle, broken in, aged, 17 hands high. Also, on 11th July: Bay mare, N near shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly foal, unbranded. Brown colt, JM over ⌣ off shoulder, star, 1 year old. Bay filly foal, same brand. Bay mare, like W near, SW off shoulder; star, blaze, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Bay foal, unbranded. Roan mare, like JL near shoulder, broken in, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Black yearling colt, branded like JL near shoulder. Bay colt, illegible brand near shoulder, 3 years old, 15 hands high. To be sold on 12th August.

BLACKMAN'S SWAMP.—3rd July: Brown mare, black points, no brand legible; bay foal at foot, unbranded. Bay entire colt, star and snip, EO near shoulder. Bay filly, no brand visible. Brown filly, star, near hind foot white, ED near shoulder. Brown filly, black points, no brand legible. Brown entire horse, near hind foot white, like JC off shoulder. Bay colt, star and snip, near fore foot white, hind feet white, like TE conjoined near shoulder, like WN off shoulder. Chesnut colt, blaze in face, off hip down, no brand legible. Black mare, like GH near shoulder: black foal at foot, unbranded. Bay filly, hind feet white, no brand legible. Brown filly, no brand legible. To be sold on 27th July.

MORPETH.—14th July: Bay mare, Company's brand like C off saddle, 234 near saddle, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly foal, unbranded, 1 year old. To be sold on 11th August.

TOMBONG SWAMP, RYLSTONE.—10th July:—Roan mare, star on forehead, blaze down face, near hind foot white, off hip down, hair cut off tail, branded IW near shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high. To be sold on 4th August.

WEST MAITLAND.—5th July. Bay horse, speck of white in face, near hind foot white, switch tail, branded on the near shoulder with an indescribable brand, branded on the off shoulder ⌐, low in condition. To be sold on 1st August.

BENDEMEER.—28th June. Strawberry working bullock, indistinct brand near rump, piece cut off both ears. Brown heifer, speckled belly, XW over O off thigh. White bullock, a large lump under shoulder, branded IP near ribs and shoulder; notice sent to supposed owner. Black or brown heifer, MD off thigh, CC and illegible letter after off ribs. Bay filly, P near cheek, PP near shoulder, about 2 years old. Chesnut mare, blaze on face, JP conjoined with C off saddle. Chesnut horse, E near shoulder. To be sold on 28th August.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Cook's River.—The duties of this school will be RESUMED on SATURDAY, the 25th July. W. H. SAVIGNY, B.A., head master.

EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-street.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.—Mrs. and Miss WEBSTER beg to intimate that their establishment re-opened on the 1st instant. There are vacancies for several day pupils and a few boarders. Terms moderate.

ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Under the patronage and direction of the Lord Bishop of Sydney. Head Master, C. W. ROWE, B.A., Graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford; Second Master, W. S. CREENY, of the Royal Institution, Belfast; Writing Master, Mr. BRAGG; Drill, Mr. BAMFORD.

| Terms. | Per quarter. |
|---|---|
| Classical and commercial education | £3 3 0 |
| French or German | 1 1 0 |
| Drawing | 1 1 0 |
| Dancing | 2 2 0 |

Hours of attendance, from 9 to 12½, and 2 to 3½.

☞ It is an important object in this school that, while pupils may obtain a sound classical education, their attention should also be directed to subjects of practical utility.

A quarter's notice required before removal of a pupil.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, and Sheepskins, and will make liberal cash advances on same consigned to Messrs. JOHN ARMITAGE and CO., London. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

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LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Wimbledon Cottage, Parramatta Road, Burwood.—Mrs. WOODGATE begs to inform parents and guardians, desirous of placing their children at school, she is prepared to receive at the above establishment a limited number of pupils. Terms moderate.

MR. CANE'S Commercial School, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

NOTICE.—Mr. MATTHEWMAN TWENTYMAN is not now authorised to receive my share of the rents of the property at Balmain, or elsewhere, belonging jointly to Susannah Elizabeth Twentyman and myself, nor will I acknowledge any of his receipts, since my husband, Mr. John James Wright, gave, under my authority, both verbal and written notice not to pay the said Mr. Twentyman my share of such rents. MARY ANN WRIGHT. Queanbeyan, 18th July.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, a Brown GOAT, branded M on horns. Bring to Mr. MURRAY'S, Philiphaugh Cottage, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Fairfield Paddock, Windsor, a BROWN HORSE, square built, about 16 hands high, star in forehead, switch tail, branded ⌧ over ⌧ on off shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse or conviction of the offender. WM. M'QUADE.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Mr. Fullager's paddock, near Prospect, one Bay HORSE, one white hind foot, blaze in the face, shod all round, about 14 hands two inches high. The above reward will be paid on delivery to Mr. JOHN FULLAGER, store, on Western Road; or to WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, Albert Inn, Parramatta. Brands unknown.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Vermont, Two Red COWS, branded GR on rump, JN off shoulder, 4 on ribs. £2 will be paid, if strayed, on delivery; or £10 on conviction of the thief. Any person giving information shall be rewarded. W. GAYDON, 23, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

STRAYED away, a Dark Brown MARE, with halter, and long rope attached; had on also a bridle; branded D on near shoulder, and 3 under saddle. Any person returning her to JOHN TIGHE, South Head Road, shall be rewarded.

STRAYED into my yard on Monday, the 6th July, a Dark Brown GELDING, brand indescribable, hind fetlock white. If not called on within seven days from this date, will be sold to defray expenses. Apply to JOHN TICKLE, baker, Bay-street, Glebe.

LOST, on Monday evening, a Silver BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded on handing it to Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONELL.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—JAMES W. WAUGH is happy to announce that he has made arrangements for a further supply of this justly popular work by each overland mail. Parties, therefore, in town or country, desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to give in their names as soon as possible.

It will be regularly forwarded as soon as any other English papers by the same mail; and though the expense of getting them out by this conveyance is very considerably more than the ordinary sailing vessels, no additional charge is made,—the terms of subscription being, as formerly, £2 2s. for the twelve months delivered in town; or £2 7s. when forwarded through the post, paid in advance. A few copies from the beginning of this year still on hand.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

NEW BOOKS, ex Maid of Judah, just received, and on SALE, by the undersigned—
Oxford Essays, 1857
Kingdom and People of Siam, by Sir John Bowring, 2 vols.
Alison's Europe, 1815—52 6 vols.
Nicholl's Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences
Palgrave's History of Normandy and England, 2 vols.
Miller's Elements of Chemistry, 3 vols.
Nottingham on Diseases of the Ear
Price on Fire-proof Depositories and Locks and Keys
Quekett on the Microscope
Lord Bacon's Works, edited by Ellis and Spedding, 3 vols
Churton's Railroad Book of England
Sir Charles Napier's Campaign in the Baltic
Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, by M. A. E. Green
Blackstone's Commentaries by Kerr, vols. 3 and 4
Kedge Anchor, by Brady
Phantasmata, by R. R. Madden
Richardson on Consumption
Three Years in California, by J. D. Borthwick
Tenby, by Gosse
Recollections of a Lifetime, by Peter Parley, 2 vols.
Memoir of Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht
Sermons by the late Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht
Life of Charlotte Bronte, by F. C. Gaskell, 2 vols.
Consolations, or Leaves from the Tree of Life, by Rev. Dr. Cumming
Domestic Poultry, by Doyle
It is never too late to Mend, by Reade
Peg Woffington, by ditto
Christie Johnstone, by ditto
Lectures on Great Men, by F. Myers
American Slavery and Colour, by W. Chambers
Boys' Own Sea Stories
Hood's Pen and Pencil Pictures
Osborn's Quedah, or Stray Leaves from a Journal in Ma'ayan Waters
Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, by G. W. Thornbury
Merivale's Christian Records
Still Waters, by the Author of Dorothy, 2 vols.
The Confidence Man, his Masquerade, by Herman Melville
Goldsmith's Poetical and Prose Works, in one vol.
Kansas, by J. H. Gladstone
Aldershott, and all about it
Streams from Lebanon, by Rev. W. Reid
Book of Recitations, by C. W. Smith
Oliver Cromwell, by Hazlitt
Thoughts for the Holy Week
Rennie's Insect Architecture
Whately on the Sacraments
Lances of Lynewood
Contributions to Vital Statistics
Kane's United States Grinnell Expedition
Life of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 2 vols.
Pictorial Gallery of English Racehorses
Mills on Colonial Constitutions
Ferrier's Caravan Journeys in Persia, Affghanistan, &c.
Letters of Horace Walpole, 2 vols.
Boswell's Letters to Temple
Burton's Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca, 2 vols.
Nature and Art in Disease, by Sir J. Forbes.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.

RULING.—J. COX and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received one of Wilkinson's best ruling machines, and having secured good workmen, are now enabled to execute on the very shortest notice, any orders that they may be favoured with.

Account sales and current paper ruled to any pattern.
Account books both printed and ruled to any pattern.
A large stock of account sales paper, bill paper, ruled and printed forms, always kept on hand, of their own workmanship.

J. COX and CO. Account Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 111, George-street.

BOOKBINDING.—J. COX and CO. beg to announce that they have lately received from England complete sets of the newest tools and machinery for bookbinding, of the very best description, and that they are now prepared to undertake any quantity of binding on the shortest notice. J. COX and CO. have engaged several of the best London bookbinders, and are confident in giving every satisfaction, both with regard to execution of workmanship and price.

Tenders will be given to Libraries, Companies, &c., if required. J. COX and CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 111, George-street.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—Principles of Representation, by EDWARD WILSON, late Editor of the ARGUS. SANDS and KENNY.

PICTORIAL LETTER PAPER, comprising a series of views of beautiful scenery in and about Sydney, engraved on steel in the first style of art. Sixpence each, or five shillings a quire. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street, next to Post Office.

BRITISH WORKMAN, AND BAND OF HOPE REVIEW.—Just received, by the Undersigned, the last six months' numbers of these excellent publications. Societies supplied at wholesale price, namely—BRITISH WORKMAN, 1s. per dozen; BAND OF HOPE REVIEW, 6d. per dozen. Retail price, a slight advance on the above. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, importer, 377, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, a half-length Portrait of the Venerable Archdeacon COWPER, D.D., engraved by G. B. SHAW, from the well-known and talented picture by MARSHALL CLAXTON, Esq., and forming a suitable and appropriate companion print to the one of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, lately published. Copies of both may be obtained at the Tract Society's Depot, corner of Pitt and King streets; Mr. MADER'S, George-street; and Mr. BALDWIN'S, Hunter-street.

NEW SONG.—Now ready, "The World Within and the World Without." Poetry by James Simmonds, Esq.; Music by S. Nelson.

BANK POST BILLS at Six or Twelve Months' Date with interest added, at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent per annum, according to the currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—EDWARD WRENCH, general manager. 15th May, 1857.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on farms or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

£1250 TO be LENT on security. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, Clarence-st.

£2000 AND £1000 TO LEND, on City property, at 7 per cent. Mr. SMART, 40, Elizabeth-street.

DINING-ROOMS.—The New Commercial Coffee, Chop House, and Dining Rooms.—Coffee, tea, chocolate, chops, steaks, at any hour. Hot joints from 12 till 3 o'clock. Charges very moderate; conducted entirely in the London style. Pitt-street North, near King-street, and next to the Labour Office. N.B.—Soups always ready.

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NEW COMMERCIAL COFFEE and CHOP HOUSE. Conducted entirely on the London style, Pitt-street North, near King-street. Coffee, tea, chocolate, chops, steaks, soups, joints, &c., daily. N.B.—Beds.

MR. J. BERNASCONI, Carver and Gilder, 127, Pitt-street, requests all parties indebted to him to pay their accounts immediately; and all parties to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts for payment, as he is about to proceed to the interior. Sydney, 22nd July, 1857.

THE EYESIGHT.—NOTICE.—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician, has REMOVED to 253, George-street, two doors from King-street.

DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary powerful, small newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that can possibly be desired.

THE EYESIGHT.—INVALUABLE NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA, the branch firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Piccadilly, London, opticians to the Royal Family. The optical improvements made by this firm by their valuable tinted glasses enable persons of advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the most minute object. Their glasses have this advantage over spectacles in common use—the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its required temperature.

SYDENHAM GLASSES for the waistcoat pocket of extraordinary power.

☞ Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 253, George-street, 2 doors from King-street. At home from 10 till 6.

PIANOFORTES.—HENRY MARSHALL has some very superior Pianos, in rosewood and walnut, for SALE, and on view at Messrs. Keep and Parsons' Stores, Wynyard-street. Pianos tuned, repaired, &c.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—Stereoscopic and other camera views of Sydney and locality; Chinese curios; Sydney and Victorian keepsakes. G. J. DIXON, Stationer and Jeweller, next Bank of Australasia.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A supply of the purest Photographic Chemicals; Collodion, unequalled for its sensitive and unchanging qualities. Amateurs supplied with the necessary apparatus and chemicals. Instructions given in every branch of the art. FREEMAN, BROTHERS, importers of photographic chemicals, 231, George-street.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPES, combining the fidelity of photography with the brilliancy, softness, and transparency of miniatures on ivory. This exquisitely beautiful style, together with every branch of photography, practised daily at the Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, over Sands and Kenny's, George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

DRY RUBBISH.—Dry rubbish may be shot at the rear of Messrs. HOOK and SYMONS', butchers, George-street, at per load.

TRANSFERS and LEASES of LAND, &c., &c.—Mr. SMART, Certificated Conveyancer of the Supreme Court, begs to notify to all parties buying, selling, or mortgaging lands that, in order to remove all cause of complaint on account of the great delay and heavy expense too frequently attending such transactions, he has resolved to prepare deeds of every description with the greatest care and despatch, and on moderate terms. The attention of small capitalists, desirous of investing in town or country property, is particularly invited, as they will be enabled, in cases where the purchase money does not exceed £100, to have their deeds completed for £3 3s. Transfers of grants from the Crown, short wills, and agreements completed in two hours. Money advanced on deposit of deeds. 40, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

A FRENCH GARDEN, No. 141, Pitt-street South.—Mr. GAUGUIN GODILLON, a Florist Gardener, and a member of the Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Orleans, with diploma from it, and favoured with medals at the Exhibitions of 1847 and 1851, just now arrived from Paris, has the honour to announce that he is furnished with the best and finest collection, and assorted varieties, such as the choicest fruit trees of Europe, and the most exquisite plants and flowers; comprising pear, apple, apricot, plum, and gooseberry trees; the beautiful American chesnut tree; rose tree; camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, peonies; twelve distinct varieties of Dutch dahlias, ranunculus, anemones—in short, flowers of all kinds; a magnificent collection of tubercules, and twelve sorts of Italian vines for dessert; and, finally, seeds of every kind of uncommon flowers.

Amateurs are respectfully invited to visit this unrivalled collection; of which they will find a better description in the catalogues. Pitt-street, No. 141.

GOLOSHES! GOLOSHES!!—Just landed in prime condition, a few cases of ladies' and children's goloshes, in small cases. Correspondents requiring any should order them at once, as it is the only parcel in the market. JAMES VICKERY, 286, George-street, Sydney, Wholesale Boot, Shoe, and Leather Warehouse. July 23, 1857.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—Characteristic and Fancy Costumes for Ladies, by Madame DE LOLLE, at Maison Française, 202, George-street (opposite Brush and Macdonell's).

ELECTRO-PLATE.—A few of the best Tea and Coffee Sets, at the wholesale price, to be had at the Civet Cat, King-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS.—The undersigned begs to inform country buyers and others that his prices are considerably reduced, as the following price list will show:—
Bassinets, by the nest of three, 10s. 6d. each
Market baskets, large size, 12s. 6d. nest
Eau de Cologne, from 5s per dozen
Hair brushes, from 9s. per dozen
Gents' superior pocket dressing cases, 40s. per dozen
Best lavender water, 11s. 6d. per dozen
French accordeons, from 10s. 6d. each
Flutinas, from 30s. each
Penknives, from 2s. 6d. per dozen
Pocket knives, from 6s. 6d. per dozen
Table knives, from 4s. 6d. per dozen
Butchers' knives, from 4s. 6d. per dozen
Dominoes, 14s per dozen
Marbles, best stone, 3s. 6d. per 1000
Macassar oil, 5s. per dozen
Wax matches, tin boxes, 250, 7s. per dozen
Mavor's or Fenning's spelling books, 7s. per dozen
Jointed dolls, from 4s. 6d. per gross
Leather dolls, from 3s. 6d. per dozen
Accordeons, from 14s. per dozen
And an endless variety of other goods equally low in price.
Cases of assorted goods made up on the shortest notice.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, importer, 337, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground.

ON SALE, ex late arrivals, at No. 6, Wynyard-street, Ewbank's patent nails, 1½ to 7 inch
Zinc and copper nails, tacks
Sheet zinc, No. 9 and 10; sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb.
Lead piping, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, to 2 inch
Boiler plates, 3-16 to ½; sheet iron, 10 to 16 gauge
Hoop iron, 2-8 to 2 inch, wrought flooring brads
Spring, blister, and shear steel
Walker's horse nails, Gilpin's horse shoes
Cattle, sheep, house, and dinner bells
Camp ovens and pots, frying pans
Galvanised iron and tinned buckets, copper boilers
Safety fuse, town glue
Imitation 2 and 3-bolt rim locks
Brass and bright plate hames, stocks and dies
Curled horse hair, iron tubing, ¾ to 1½ inch
Children's cots, half-tester and stump bedsteads
Double-faced sledge hammers
Galvanised and cast iron gutters and down pipes
A large assortment of general ironmongery always on hand.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

EX LATE ARRIVALS, and on SALE,—
Camp ovens and covers, 12 to 18 inches
Burns' cutty pipes, in 5-gross boxes
Stodart's pianos, in walnutwood
Candlewick, corks all qualities
Shop twines, fishing lines, &c.
Horseshoe iron, best crown
Curled horsehair, various qualities
Playing cards, wrapping papers
Old tom, in wood; sherry, in bottle.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

WOORE'S GRATE FOR BURNING WOOD.—Patented June, 1857.—Manufactured and sold by P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Platform 16 inches square, price | £2 | 10 0 |
| No. 2. | Ditto 20 ditto ditto, ditto ... | 3 | 10 0 |
| No. 3. | Ditto 24 ditto ditto, ditto ... | 5 | 0 0 |

The advantages of these grates are—
1st. A cure for all smoking chimnies.
2nd. A less quantity of fuel burned in it, and gives out a greater amount of heat than in the ordinary fire grates.
3rd. When the chimney is built expressly for the use of this grate, the breach will occupy less space in the room than usual.
4th. A neat ornament to occupy the present unsightly open fireplace.
Note.—See the principles on which this grate is constructed, explained in a paper read before the Philosophical Society by Mr. Woore, on the 10th December, 1856.
Directions for setting given with the grate.

A MANGLE for SALE, made on the best principle and in good order. 104, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a good substantial well-made second-hand Gig, suitable for the roads; price 20 guineas. Also, a good second-hand spring cart; 15 guineas. Apply at the office of J. H. HIXON, 20, Elizabeth-street North.

BEAUFORT DRAG.—The undersigned have just landed a few of the above fashionable drags, direct from Messrs. Kearsley and Co., exactly after the pattern of those built by them for the Duke of Beaufort, and the members of the Badminton Hunt. They are very light, strong, and suited for the worst roads. Also,
4-wheeled drags, with pole and shafts
2-wheeled Malvern drags
Ladies' phaeton.
C. E. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.—A few thousand bushels of very superior Van Diemen's Land wheat; also, a parcel of weavilly wheat, for poulterers. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, George-street.

FLOUR for FAMILIES.—To Settlers, Dealers, &c.—Van Diemen's Land flour, South Australian flour—by the bag or ton, for cash, at £25 not delivered, and 1s. charged for bags, till further notice. HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

CURVED Corrugated Iron for Verandahs, on SALE. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

PLAIN and Corrugated Galvanised Iron, thin guages. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

PATENT and Wrought NAILS, all sizes. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

TO BUILDERS.—Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Nails, Paints, Oils, at the very lowest prices. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

TO BUILDERS.—Cheap Roofing, for sheds, stables, and out-houses, at 30s. a square of 100 feet. C. F. EDWARDS, ironmonger, 427, George-street South.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, thoroughly screened and weighed, at THOMAS POOLE'S, Barker-street, near Brodie and Craig's Wharf; also, the best Cut Billet Wood. All at the very lowest terms, and all orders promptly executed.

COAL DEPOT, Circular Quay.—English, best screened, delivered at £2 7s. 6d. per ton.
Colonial, A. A. Co., ditto ditto ..... £2 5s. 0d. "
Ditto, C. and C. Co., ditto ditto ... £2 2s. 0d. "
R. KING.

TO BAKERS.—A Bread Cart for SALE. Apply to Mr. G. C. COOK, 27, Market-street.

PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE for Sydney to be DISPOSED OF. Address A. Y., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a Public-house, in full trade. Apply to Mr. VAUGHAN, agent, King-street.

PALING (6 feet) 15s. per hundred, and Oak Billet Wood, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE to BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—A large quantity of Flagging for SALE; suitable for street paving or use. Apply to W. SEXTON, Billy Blue Inn, North Shore.

OAK SHINGLES for SALE, cheap, at W. G. EVANS', opposite Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

WOOLPACKS.—Best 10 lb. Dundee woolpacks on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

CHEAP CORN.—On SALE, at the Produce Store, corner of Pitt-street, Haymarket. Maize, 4s. 6d. per bushel; chaff, 8d. ditto. JOHN WOODS.

PIGS, PIGS, PIGS.—For Pigs and Poultry, Damaged Rice, Six Shillings a bag, at Mr. JACOB SIMMONS', No. 7, York-street.

POTATOES.—Potatoes in quantities to suit purchasers, at 9s. per cwt., at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Prime Potatoes, from Derwent seed, for SALE, at the Store, Grafton Wharf.

BILLIARD TABLE.—For SALE, by private contract, a Mahogany Billiard Table, wooden bed, with cues, balls, marking board, &c. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, at the Long Acre Coach Factory, new and second-hand cab phaetons, with and without heads, double and single seats; shamrock carts, on improved principles, for town and country purposes; Oxford, tandem, and Newport Pagnall carts, baker's cart, and light gigs. Some of the above may be finished to suit the taste of purchasers. N.B. Carriage to LET.

MILCH COW, for SALE.—Apply at the Union Inn, North Shore.

1200 HEAD MIXED CATTLE for SALE, privately; suitable for the Port Philip market. Deliverable at any place according to arrangement. Apply to DODDS and CO., East Maitland.

FOR SALE, several valuable ALLOTMENTS at Petersham, close to the Parramatta Road, and within a stone's throw of the new Railway Station. Terms liberal. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

A CHANCE.—Any person having £160 to spare, may obtain possession of Two Freehold well and neatly built Cottages, replete with every convenience, near the rail and Newtown roads. The rest of the purchase money may be paid by easy monthly instalments. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. LAVERS, Newtown Post Office.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, for cash, Two Houses, in Riley-street, first off South Head Road; one containing four and one five rooms, with a shed to each. Also a Cottage at the rear, three rooms and shed. Apply to J. R. TREEVE, Esq., next to the Post Office, or (141) on the premises.

EUGENE COTTAGE.—This delightful Residence, having 60 feet frontage to Newtown Road, with every convenience, outhouses and garden ground, is for positive sale. Apply to G. A. DAVIS, Kingston Hotel, near Newtown station.

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A PRIVATE Family are prepared to receive Two Gentlemen to board with them. 43, Bourke-street.

APARTMENTS.—A Drawing Room or a Front Parlour, bedrooms; water, and use of kitchen, 54, Prince-street.

ASTOR HOUSE, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.—Apartments for Families and Gentlemen vacant.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. WOODS', Kent-street North, opposite the Flagstaff.

BOARD and LODGING, at a reasonable rate. Commercial Coffee and Chop House, Pitt-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Bedford House, Elizabeth-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. 292, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Working Man's Home. 31, York-street, third house south of King-street, Each person provided with a latch-key.

BURROWA.—To LET, for such term of years as may be agreed on, those magnificent premises situated in the thriving township of Burrows, known as the new stores and buildings of the late Mr. P. Hurley, consisting of a large shop replete in every particular; attached dry stores. A respectable family verandah cottage, containing two large sitting and three bedrooms, detached spacious kitchen, and schoolroom; enclosed large yard, with stabling and sheds, &c.; an extensive enclosed garden, with a supply of the best water by a pump in the centre. Application to be made to JOHN N. RYAN, Esq., Binalong; or to JOHN HURLEY, of Campbelltown.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING, on the lowest terms, at 81, Lyceum Restaurant, York-street. N.B.—Good beds.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. Whittel's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CHEAP RENT.—To LET, at Canterbury, a 3-roomed Brick Cottage with garden. Apply HARTSHORN, Canterbury.

FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY.—A Licensed Public-house situated in Pitt-street, doing a very profitable business, is to be let on very moderate terms. Apply HENRY VAUGHAN, agent, 12, King-street East.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, in a central situation. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-st.

GRAFTON ESTATE, WAVERLEY.—To be LET, in allotments of various sizes, on lease for 99 years. The situation is magnificent, and the ground rents of different portions made to suit all classes. Plans and particulars may be seen on application to Mr. R. NOTT, Double Bay or to Mr. JOHN WANT, at Mr. C. E. Langley's, surveyor 229, George-street.

HOUSE TO LET.—The Dwelling-house and premises situate at the corner of Hunter and Phillip streets, lately occupied as a grocer's shop. Apply to Mr. SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

OFFICES and ROOMS to LET. 41, Elizabeth-street North.

OFFICES to LET, suitable for a professional gentleman Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 6, top of Hunter-street.

PYRMONT.—To LET, the COTTAGE fronting Darling Harbour, opposite King-street. Eight rooms, well of water and garden. Enquire of Mr. COLEMAN, at the Point.

ROOMS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, at No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

SPLENDID APARTMENTS to LET, Unfurnished, facing Campbell's Wharf. Apply 14, Lower George-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street.

SHOP and Two Rooms to LET. Enquire of J. BERNASCONI, 127, Pitt-street.

TO GARDENERS and Others.—To LET, at Newtown, seven acres of land, part of which has been under cultivation as a market garden. Apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

TO LET, House corner of Hunter-street and Horbury-terrace. GEORGE WEBB, HEARDER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

TO LET, a Six-roomed House, coach-house and stables, pleasantly situated, at Tempe, near the Dam, Cook's River. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. GEORGE ROSE, Pulteney Hotel, Cook's River.

TO LET, Three Rooms and a Kitchen, unfurnished, yard, with back entrance, water laid on, &c. Rent, 16s. a week. Inquire of Mr. MILGROVE, grocer, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a four-stall Stable, Coachhouse, loft and man's room; large yard, with water laid on. Apply at 102, Phillip-street.

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TO LET, Cleveland-street, Redfern, a House, 4 rooms, kitchen, large yard, water, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Two Rooms, Offices, Stores, Cellars, Stables. Rent very low. 130, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Seaview-terrace, Darlinghurst, a genteel Family Residence, containing eight rooms, kitchen, yard, and out-premises, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. BRENNAN, 117, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Sea-View Terrace, Darlinghurst, a genteel family residence, containing eight rooms, kitchen, yard, and out-houses, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. BRENNAND, 117, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the new Verandah House, lately occupied by Mr. Ebsworth, in Bank-street, Chippendale, six rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Crown Inn, Botany-street.

TO LET, a comfortable 4-roomed House, in York-place, York-street; water laid on, back entrance, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, an excellent semi-detached House, near the Lower Ferry, containing five rooms, kitchen, with well of water, &c. The premises are in excellent repair, and have recently been vacated. A very moderate rent to a respectable and permanent tenant. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf. E. MANNING.

TO LET, a Cottage, at Milsom's Point. Enquire of Mr. WILLIAM DIND.

TO LET, Furnished, a Bedroom and Parlour. No. 9, Woolloomooloo-street; with or without attendance. No other lodgers.

TO LET, a House situate in Pitt-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets, containing eight rooms, kitchen, water, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to R. W. MOORE, opposite the Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-rate Farm of One Hundred Acres, with dwelling-house, barn, stable, &c. It is about a mile from the Liverpool Railway Station. Apply to Mr. W. BULL, opposite Christ Church, Sydney; or to Mr. RICHARD BULL, wheelwright, Liverpool.

TO LET, House near Burwood Station. Apply at Square and Compass, George-street South.

TO BE LET, at Waverley, Two Six-roomed Cottages. Good water. Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

TO BE LET, No. 16, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

TO LET, a House, with seven rooms, at Belgrave-terrace. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, No. 12, King-street; or JOHN CARNEY, Builders' Arms, Liverpool-street.

TO LET, a convenient Family Residence, situate in Woolloomoolo-street; it contains 8 rooms, and kitchen attached, and there is a large yard. For particulars, apply to No. 11, Margaret-place; or, at Pine Cottage, William-street.

TO LET, at Wollongong, the House at present occupied by G. Waring, Esq., containing six rooms, verandah, coach-house, stable, detached kitchen and servant's room, with one acre of ground. For terms, apply to Messrs. HALE or FRASER, Wollongong; or Mr. ALFRED CANE, Stanley-street.

TO LET, Cliffeton, the property at Chowder Bay, having a stone-built verandah Cottage, containing six rooms and hall, cellars, outhouse, kitchen detached; also, a weatherboard House, of two rooms, and small stone Store adjacent; 56 acres of Ground fenced in, 10 acres separate, with a variety of fruit trees and excellent water. Rent moderate. Apply at Mr. ASHMORE'S, 23, Kent-street North; or Mr. J. MALCOLM, 152, George-street.

TO LET, the House and Premises in the occupation of Mr. ASHMORE, No. 23, Kent-street North, where apply for particulars.

TO LET, the Mansion at Botany known as Marshfield, lately in the occupation of the Hon. G. R. Nichols, M.L.A., with all the grounds, out-houses, and estate (about 15 acres) attached thereto. Applications to view to be made to Mr. PURCELL, on the premises. For terms apply at the office of Mr. G. R. NICHOLS, York-street.

TO LET, for a term of years, a General Store, situate in the rapidly progressing township of Murrurundi, on the main road to the Northern Gold-fields, together with three acres under cultivation, securely fenced. Further particulars can be obtained, by applying by letter to PALMER and YEEND, storekeepers, Murrurundi.

TO LET, a Residence in Crown-street, four rooms, and yard. Apply CASHIER, R. J. and G. WANT, No. 2, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South, consisting of six rooms; detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, Two New HOUSES in Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst. 8 rooms, &c. Enquire on the premises.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—To Let, on lease, a House and Grounds, situate in St. Mary's, South Creek; containing seven rooms, a large detached kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stables, &c.; a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. The situation is well adapted for a medical man, as there is a first-rate opening for a clever and steady man. For particulars apply on the premises and at GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'S, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TWO LARGEST STORES in Sydney.—To LET, those two large and extensive Stores, opposite the Water Police Office, and not a stone's throw from the Custom House and Circular Quay. One store contains five floors, and the other four. For further particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, 30, Francis-street, Hyde Park, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, small garden, water laid on.

TO LET, a Barber's Shop, and Parlour. Apply to HAMILTON, baker, Lower George-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, Redfern, Evandale House, now occupied by Mrs. St. John Adcock, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., with good well of water, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply next door, to Mr. F. HOBBS, Carisbrooke House.

TO LET, a large House and Premises, situate in a fertile and pleasant town, near Sydney, ten rooms, coach-house, stabling, garden, and paddocks; well calculated for a business requiring room and position. At present it is occupied as a ladies' school. None but respectable parties need apply, to whom negotiations will be entered up to 27th instant, on very easy terms. Particulars may be obtained, either personally or by letter, at Messrs. HAIGH and ASHLIN'S, house and estate agents, 2, Pitt-street North; or Mr. ABRAHAM, chemist, &c., Windsor; or Mr. JONES, postmaster, Richmond.

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Large Store, Union Wharf, rent £1.
Coal Yard, Union Wharf, ditto 10s.
Office and Stable, Union Wharf, ditto 15s.
Hay and Corn Shop, Camperdown, ditto 10s.
Extensive Business Premises, with dwelling, two large ovens, stable, &c., adapted for any business, £2.
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Three-roomed Ditto, at Newtown, 7s. 6d.
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